

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1452.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The CALENDAR for the NEXT ACADEMICAL YEAR, containing a list of the several Departments of the College, is now published, and will be forwarded by post on a remittance being sent of 2s in postage stamps. The new prospectus, giving a short account of the several Departments, is also ready, and will be forwarded on application.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Session 1855-'56.

The Classes will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., at 3 o'clock.

Clauses in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day.

WINTER TERM.

Anatomy—Prof. Ellis. Anatomy and Physiology—Prof. Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S. Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S. Comparative Anatomy—Prof. Grant, M.D. F.R.S. Surgery—Dr. J. Murphy. Midwifery—Prof. Murphy, M.D. Dental Surgeon—Hubert Shelley, M.B. Practical Anatomy—The Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily, by Prof. Ellis and Mr. W. B. Rambotham, Demonstrator.

SUMMER TERM.

Botany—Prof. Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S. Pathology—Dr. Atkinson, M.D. F.R.S. Practical Medicine—Prof. Coates, M.D. F.R.S. Midwifery—Prof. Murphy, M.D. Palaeo-Zoology—Prof. Grant, M.D. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Prof. T. W. Jones, F.R.S. Practical Physiology and Histology—Teacher office vacant. Analytical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, throughout the Session. Logic, French and German Languages, Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, according to announcement for the Faculty of Arts.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE daily throughout the Year. Obstetrician—Dr. Walsh, Dr. Parkes, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Jenner. Physician—Dr. Wharton Jones. Surgeons—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen. Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary—Mr. Quain. Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Wharton Jones. Assistant Surgeons—Mr. Marshall, Mr. Statham. Dental Surgeon—Mr. Marshall. Medical Clinical Lectures by Dr. Walsh and Dr. Garrod; also by Dr. Jenner (during the absence of Dr. Parkes, Professor of Clinical Medicine), whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the practical study of disease, and who gives a series of Lectures and Experiments on the Physical Phenomena and Diagnosis of Disease to classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours. Surgical Clinical Lectures specially by Mr. Quain and by Mr. Erichsen.

LECTURES ON OPHTHALMIC CASES, by Mr. Wharton Jones. Practical Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus, by Mr. Marshall.

Promises may be obtained at the Office of the College.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of parties unconnected with the College, who have Boarders into their families,—among these are several Medical Gentlemen. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

G. VINER ELLIS, Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. G. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1855.

The LECTURES to the Classes of the Faculty of Arts will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 16th of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 25th of September.

S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on October 1st, with an Introductory Address by Mr. Paget, at Seven o'clock p.m.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Burrows and Dr. Baley. Surgery—Mr. Lawrence. Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skeg. Physiology and Morbid Anatomy—Mr. Paget. Chemistry—Mr. Stenhouse. Superintendence of Dissections—Mr. Holden and Mr. Savory.

SUMMER SESSION, 1856, commencing May 1.

Maternal—Dr. F. Farre. Botany—Dr. Kirke. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Black. Midwifery, &c.—Dr. West.

Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Whimble. Practical Chemistry—Mr. Stenhouse.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—The Hospital contains 630 beds, and receives affording medical services to 900 patients annually. The patients are visited daily by the physicians and surgeons; Clinical Lectures are delivered weekly—on the medical cases, by Dr. Burrows and Dr. Farre; on the surgical cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Paget, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Skeg; on the diseases of women, by Dr. West; the out-patients are attended daily by the assistant physicians and nurses.

COLLEGiate ESTABLISHMENT.—Warden, Dr. Black. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the rules of the Collegiate system established under the direction of the Trustees and Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the teachers and other gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive students to reside with them.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—At the end of the Winter Session examinations will be held for two Scholarships, of the value of 40s. for a year. The examination of the classes for Prizes and Scholarships will be on the 25th day of October next.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Paget, or any of the medical or surgical officers or lecturers, or at the Anatomical Museum, or Library.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, well qualified, desires AN ENGAGEMENT AS EDITOR of a Newspaper, or as Contributor of Literary or Political Articles.—Address S. T. Titchbourne-street, Edgeware-road.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at GLASGOW, commencing on SEPTEMBER 12, 1855, under the Presidency of the DUKE OF ARGYLL, F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to Dr. Strang, Prof. Anderson, and William Gourlie, Esq., Local Secretaries, Glasgow.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

GUY'S—1855-6—The MEDICAL SESSION

COMMENCEMENTS IN OCTOBER.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by W. W. GULL, M.D., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, at Two o'clock. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40/- for the first year, 40/- for the second year, and 10/- for every year thereafter; or 100/- in one payment entitling a Student to a perpetual ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year.

Mr. G. S. H. HARRIS, Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, August, 1855.

SCOTTISH INSTITUTION, for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES.

9, MORAY-PLACE, EDINBURGH.

The TWENTY-SECOND SESSION begins on the 1st of October.

The following Branches are taught—
1st. Reading—2nd. Derivation—3rd. Letters on Objects—4th. Writing—5th. Drawing—6th. Book-keeping—7th. History—8th. Physical and Political Geography—9th. Grammar—10th. Composition—11th. Literature—12th. Eloquence—13th. Natural History—14th. Physical Science—15th. Astronomy and Ptolemy—16th. Geometry—17th. Theory of Music and Elements of Composition—18th. Drawing and Perspective—19th. Mathematics—20th. French Language and Literature—21st. Italian Language and Literature—22nd. German Language and Literature—23rd. Dancing, Exercise, and Deportment.

Fees for the whole Session, 212, payable Quarterly, in advance.

Exemptions from Addresses, at the Annual Examinations:—

Dr. Hodgson, of Manchester.—"I beg to congratulate you on the prosperity which has attended the labours of the founders of this Institution. It is creditable to them that this was the first Institution of the kind that arose in this country; and the success which has attended it, I think, sufficient proof of the admirable manner in which it has been conducted."—Dr. T. C. Williams, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., of Liverpool.—"I have had great satisfaction, namely, that this Institution has been followed by many others of a similar nature, not merely in Edinburgh, but throughout England and in London, where some of them have been established during the few years past."—Dr. J. D. Balfour, F.R.S., &c., of Edinburgh.—"The founders of this Institution are therefore, I think entitled to take a large share of the credit of the exertions made elsewhere."

Prospectuses sent free, on application.

MISS MURRAY, the Lady Superintendent, receives Boarders.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, LL.D. Secretary.

ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD, CAMBRIDGE. Instruction on the principles of Queen's College's will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 13, when a Lecture will be delivered, at 7 o'clock. "On the peculiar Importance of Education to Females," by the Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, &c., Author of "Spelling-Book on New Principles." Free admission to ladies and gentlemen upon giving their card. The usual entrance and punctual return of Pupils is particularly requested.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

EDUCATION—No. 6, HOUGHTON-PLACE, HARRINGTON-SQUARE, REGENT'S PARK. — There are THREE VACANCIES in this first-class SCHOOL for the DAUGHTERS OF THE CLERGY, for the MICHAELMAS TERM of which will commence SEPTEMBER 17. Only Ten Young Ladies are received, who are watched over with the same conscientious care and kindness as in a well-ordered private family by the Principals, assisted by a Foreign Governess, and a governess of their own, and by the Parents of the Pupils, and Professors' names in addition to those of Stendhal Bennett, Barnett, Ferrar, Chatterton, Bartholomew, and Dupont.—Address, P. P., Miss RODWELL, as above.

GERMAN, ITALIAN, FRENCH.—9, OLD BOND-STREET. — Dr. ANTONIO EXAMINER Roy. Coll. Prospective Pupils. School, London.—Prospectus sent FREE in all LANGUAGES, in the smal or alternate Lessons, without any addition to their terms, at their own or at his residence, 9, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

PARK of MAISONS - LAFFITTE, near PARIS. — Monsieur LOUIS DIREY, B.A., University of France, and Mr. ALFRED DE LAFITTE, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, receive a limited number of Pupils, the Sons of English Gentlemen.—For prospectuses apply to Mr. CHARLES H. LAW, Publisher, 131, Fleet-street, London.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION.—FRANCE. — An English Lady, residing at Tours, wishes to receive TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES into her family to educate.—For references, address, and other particulars, apply, by letter, to M. N. S., 19, Dudley-grove, Paddington.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION AT DIEPPE, — Established Eleven Years, by the Mdlles. CIEUTAT, born and educated at Paris.—Only Protestant Young Ladies are admitted. Number limited to Twenty. Healthy situation facing the Seine with large Garden. Complete education, entirely in French. All the necessary classes for the study of English, French, Latin, &c., &c. Terms, 40/- per annum, everything included, excepting the Arts d'art.—Mdlle. Aulaquier, Professor of Singing, Piano and Harmony, resides in the Establishment; terms, 8/- and with Singing, 12. The year commences October 1st, and finishes August 15th. Fees, 10/- per month.—Mdlle. de la Motte, Professor of Drawing, at Querqueville, at Paris.—Mr. Chapman, French Master at Christ's Hospital; the Clergy Orphan School; and the Rev. A. Winter, King's College School; and by all the Parents of Pupils, whose addresses can be had on application. Arrangements can be made to receive Young Ladies in London, as well as to send them to their Friends there at the Vacation, if convenient to the Parents.—Address, pre-paid, to Mdlles. CIEUTAT, sur la Plage, Dieppe.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in the Art of POETICAL ELOCUTION, as adapted to the several departments of Oratory, as well as Reading, by Mrs. H. H. HUTTON, M.A. Select Classes for the Study of the Elder English Poets, and the Practice of General Elocution.—Address, No. 3, Provost-road, Haverstock-hill.

MORNING GOVERNNESS.—A Young Lady is desirous of AN ENGAGEMENT as above, either in London or the neighbourhood of Canterbury. She has an ordinary routine of w. English Education; also French Drawing, Painting, Music, and Singing; all studied under the first Masters.—Address, C. B. A., Thorne's Library, Wandsworth.

INSTITUTION for UNRULY BOYS.—Mr. MAILLEN begs to inform that he WILL UNDERTAKE the CARE of UNRULY BOYS, and endeavor to reform them. The utmost kindness will be employed; and long experience has made him confident of success. Unexceptionable references. Terms Fifty Guineas.—Address Standon House, near Brentwood.

TO PARENTS, &c.—Mr. GEORGE HAYES, 66, Conduit street, Regent-street, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL. He would be fully instructed in Mechanical as well as Operative Dentistry of the highest order, would join the family circle, and receive many unusual advantages. If desired, he could attend the Classes at either of the Colleges.

TO CANDIDATES for Civil or Military Government Appointments, or Commercial Employments. LESSONS IN FRENCH, after the method pointed out in "A BON CHAT BON RAT, Tit for Tat, a New and Idiomatic Course of Instruction, and in THE RIGHT WAY of Learning, Speaking, Translating, and Writing French, already adopted in many Schools and Families.—Apply to the Author, C. DAGOBERT, 45, Lower-place; or at F. Shaw's, 36, Southampton-row; Whitefield's, 178, Strand.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRIMEA.—A Series of FIFTY-TWO PICTURES, from Views taken in the Crimes before the breaking out of the War, embracing Sebastopol, Peterhof, The Alma, Sevastopol, &c., and TAILED—TWO DRAWINGS of the SIEGE WORKS, made on the spot within the last 12 months, by Mr. SIMPSON, are NOW EXHIBITED in the Stationery Court of the Crystal Palace. Aug. 1855.

By order, G. GOVER, Secretary.

MORALEs THE DIVINE.—One of the finest productions of this highly-distinguished Painter, the subject—OUR SAVIOUR BEARING THE CROSS—on view (gratis), and for SALE, at Mr. BARRETT's, 140, Regent-street, where also may be seen some choice Works of Ancient and Modern Masters, Sculptures, Bronzes, and other Articles of Virtù.—Picture lining, cleaning, restoring, and gilding in all its departments.—Estimates for collections furnished gratuitously.

GEOLoGY and MINERALoGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the study of this interesting science can be had, from 2 Guineas to 100, also single specimens, and Geological Maps, Books, Hammers, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Mr. Tennant gives private instruction in Geology and Mineralogy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES of the SEA-PORT of WAR by ROGER FENTON, Esq.—Mr. FENTON, in announcing his return from the CRIMEA, begs to notice that he has made arrangements for the immediate exhibition in London of the Views, Prints, and Portraits of the various Officers, &c., connected with the Royal Naval School, taken by him during the last six months. All inquiries and applications to be addressed to his Publishers, Messrs. THOS. AGNEW & SONS, Exchange-street, Manchester.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERY, 224, REGENT-STREET, corner of Argyle-place. PHOTOGRAPHS of every size and style, uncoloured or highly COLOURED.

DAUGUERREOTYPES, plain or tinted. STEREOSCOPIC Portraits, singly or in groups. COPIES on Plate or Paper. TAKEN DAILY.

"Mr. Mayall's portraits represent the high art of the daguerreotype; they are as superior to the generality of such pictures as delicate engraving is to a coarse woodcut."—Art-Journal, Nov. 1853.—More pleasing, and far more accurate than the generality of such pictures."—Times, July 17, 1854.

TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, INCL. PIENT BOTANISTS' SCHOOLS, &c.—FOR DISPOSAL, the following Collections of BRITISH PLANTS, neatly prepared, scientifically named, and systematically arranged:—A Collection of 900 British Plants, 31. 10s.

A Fasiculus of Elegant Ferns, 10s. ed.
A Fasiculus of Medicinal Plants, 10s. ed.
A Fasiculus of 80 Mosses, 10s.

WILLIAM FOUGTT, F.R.I.S., Market-place, Thirsk.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS for DISPOSAL. — Receipts the first year, 1,000 Guineas. 500 required for stock and fixtures.—Apply to A. B., Mr. Nevitt's, 1, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, CAVERSWELL CASTLE, near Cheshire, Staffs. with Twenty Acres of Land. This perfect specimen of the reign of James the First has been lately restored, and is in every respect adapted to a moderate establishment. The North Staffordshire Hounds meet in the neighbourhood.—For particulars apply to L. OAKLEY, 8, Regent-street, London.

VERY Desirable FURNISHED APARTMENT for an ELDERLY or UNMARRIED LADY may be obtained in a Minister's residence in the South of England, within twenty minutes' walk of a splendid beach.—For references address F. Care of Street Brothers, 11, Scire street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION to the WEST of ENGLAND.—On Wednesday, August 29th, an Excursion Train will leave Paddington at 8 a.m., for Plymouth, (offering facilities for visiting Torbay, Brixham, Dartmouth, and the South Coast of Devon,) calling at Weston-super-Mare, Bridgewater, Taunton, Tiverton-road, Callington, St. David's, Penzance, Tredavoe, and Kingsbridge, and Kinsale-road, and will return on Saturday, September 3, from Plymouth at 6:30 a.m., and from intermediate Stations as per hand-bills.

FARES, THERE AND BACK.—Covered First Class. Carriages.

Weston-super-Mare and Bridgewater 20s. 12s.
Taunton or Tiverton road 22s. 12s.
Exeter 54s. 12s.
Starcross, Dawlish, or Teignmouth 95s. 17s.
Plymouth or Torquay 12s. 12s.
Plymouth 30s. 24s.

Children under Twelve half price. Tickets not transferable, and only available for Trains specified. For further particulars see hand-bills, to be obtained at the Paddington Station, where tickets may be previously obtained, and at the Great Western Receiving offices.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FRENCH MUSIC in elegant bindings, from the splendid Musical Library of the late M. H. L. de Boissieu. About 200 Volumes of the Works of Kreutzer, Haydn, Mozart, Handel, Mehl, Sacchini, Vogel, Beethoven, Cimarosa, Gluck, Mercadante, Grétry, &c. Also a large quantity of French Royal Chapel Music, Operas in MS. &c. of the early part of the 18th Century, all from the Collection of the late M. de Boissieu. But for further particulars apply to J. Toller, Bookseller, Kettering.

Shortly will be ready, a CATALOGUE of MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH and ENGLISH BOOKS, in elegant bindings, purchased at the late Mr. Hope's sale.

TO LITERARY and MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. —Engagements are at present being accepted for the ensuing Sessions by Dr. White, Lecturer at the Literary and Scientific Institutions of London.

A Prospectus, containing a List of Dr. White's most popular and celebrated MUSICAL LECTURES, with Vocal Illustrations, &c., forwarded free on application.—Address, 37, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, London.

ROUILLON'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.—THE COUNTRY TRADE are respectfully informed that a New Edition of the above Work will be ready in a few days. Copies may still be had at some of the London houses.

Norwich, August 30.

FINE TRADE in BOOKS, Music, Maps, Prints, &c. discount in the 1s. off all Books, Magazines, Quarterly Reviews, Periodicals, Maps, Prints, &c. Postage—4d. oz. 8oz. 2d.; 1lb. 4d.; and 2d. for every additional 1lb. Where the exact amount is not known the goods can be sent previous to payment.—S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copper-hill-buildings, Moorgate-street, City.

Please copy the address.

Now ready, and forwarded, post free, on application.

BULL'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR, containing the Terms of Subscription, and a List of New Works recently added to the Library.—Also,

BULL'S CATALOGUE of SURPLUS WORKS withdrawn from the Library, and now offered at much REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

BULL, HUNTON & CO., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

TO NATURALISTS and BOTANISTS. — R. BURCH has now a supply of neat Cabinets (12 Drawers), fitted up with Racks to hold 200 Microscope Slides, 3 inches by 1. price 14s. Naturalist's Portable Cabinets (6 Drawers), 10s. ed.

Microscope, 10s. ed. at 10s. ed. may exchange them for the Cabinets fitted with Racks according to the different.

Collections of Ferns, Grammes, Lichens, Mosses, carefully mounted with names and localities.

For more details see the Advertisement in the Athenaeum of July 21, 1855, and the Extract Catalogue in preparation.

Naturalist's Repository, 39, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.—Bennett's Model Watch. —WANTED, the best possible FORM of LEATHER ALARM CLOCK for this Watch. It must be original, and have the hands, and the quality, character and cheapness of this well-known time-keeper. The owner will be entitled to the reward whose composition shall have been used at least a dozen times. Competitors will please to forward to Mr. JOHN BENNETT, at the Watch Manufactory, 65, Cheapside.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A most unique and matchless Instrument, containing two rows of keys, twelve stops and three reverberators, the pipes being of unison pedal pipes and German pedals, four composition pedals, swell ditto. The case is solid Honduras mahogany. French polished, gilt front, compass CCC to G in alt. 8 ft. 6 in. high, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, 4 ft. deep.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BURROW, 30, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

MONEY ADVANCED on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, REVERSIONS, ANNUITIES, and other SECURITIES. —Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street, City.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS. —Suffolk.—Mr. PAGE has been instructed to dispose of a BOOKSELLER'S STATIONER'S and PRINTERY BUSINESS, eligible situate, and returning upwards of 3,000 per annum. The connexion is first-rate, and has been carried on by the present owner for upwards of a quarter of a century. From £1,000 to £2,000 required, and a liberal arrangement will be made to payment.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valueur and Auctioneer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS. —Near to Sloane-street.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the long-established TRADE of a FANCY DEALER, together with a Public Library, about 1,000 volumes of Modern Works, and News Agency. The connexion is good, and may be entered upon for 200.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, 8, Coleman-street.

TO STATIONERS, BINDERS, and Others. —Mr. PAGE has received instructions to sell a STATIONERY, BOOKSELLING, and BINDING TRADE, situated one mile from London-bridge; together with a Library of 400 volumes. The returns are good, and may be entered upon for 300.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street.

A FIRST-CLASS Country BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY and NEWSPAPER TRADE. —With a Library attached to be DISPOSED OF. Returns 2,000.—Address to P. Q. Care of Mr. M. H. Davies, 56, South Molton-street, Oxford-street, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. A. BRODHEAD & CO. AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 63 and 64, Threadneedle-street, UNITED STATES, and other CONSIGNMENTS of Books, Engravings, Paintings, and Objects of Art and Virtù generally. They pay especial attention to the sale of such Consignments, and insure for their English friends good prices, liberal advances (when desired), and prompt returns, in all cases. Reference: Hon. Dr. G. C. B. Comptroller of State Banks; Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary-at-War; Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster-General; Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. John D. Brodhead, Comptroller United States Treasury; Washington, D. C. United States.

J. A. BRODHEAD & CO., Boston, United States.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE. —Now ready, C. SKEEAT'S CLEARANCE SALE CATALOGUE, containing a large Collection of Books, and all classes of Literature; including Antiquarian Works, English, Irish and Scottish History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Theology, Fine Arts, Facsimiles, Old English Poetry, the Drama, &c., offered for Sale at wonderfully low prices. gratis on application; post free for one stamp.—10, King William-street, Strand.

Sales by Auction.

The Libraries of the late Rev. J. ELLIS, M.A., and of the late JOHN CHURCH, Esq.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON,

AUCTIONEERS of LITERARY PROPERTY and WORKS PERTAINING to all the FINE ARTS.

Will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 5, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, on WEDNESDAY, August 29, and three

following days, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THE VALUABLE**THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY**

of the late Rev. J. J. ELLIS, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Bow.

To which is added,

THE LIBRARY

of the late JOHN CHURCH, Esq.

The whole comprising capital Books in Modern Divinity, History, Archaeology, Topography and General Literature.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had; if in the Country, on receipt of two postage stamps.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL by AUCTION, at his House, 123, Fleet-street,

On WEDNESDAY, August 29.

The LIBRARY of the late Rev. JOHN BLACKBURN, Minister of Claremont Chapel, Peacock-lane.

On THURSDAY, August 30,

Continuation of Ditto.

On TUESDAY, September 4,

The BOARDED and BOUND STOCK of Mr. H. M. ADDEY, of New Bond-street.

On WEDNESDAY, September 5,

Continuation of the Boarded and Bound Stock of Mr. H. M. Addey.

On THURSDAY, September 6,

The QUIRE STOCK of Mr. H. M. ADDEY.

On MONDAY, September 10,

PRINTING and BOOKBINDING MATERIALS, PRINTING PAPER, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, September 12,

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On THURSDAY, September 13,

Continuation of Ditto.

On FRIDAY, September 14,

FINE PROOF MODERN ENGRAVINGS, &c.

On TUESDAY, September 18,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

LEO NARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALE ROOMS, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.

The Auctioneer, responsible for the Public Sale in Boston, U.S., for the Exhibition and Sale of which they have unequalled facilities, and will return prompt account of Sales.

LEONARD & CO., BOSTON, U.S.

Published this day, price 2s. 6d.

JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY for SEPTEMBER.

1. Mortality arising from Naval Operations.

2. Pauperism and Crime in the United States.

3. Fluctuations in the Herring Fishery.

4. Loans raised by Mr. Pitt. (Appendix.)

5. British Association and Statistical Society.

6. Miscellaneous.

London: John W. Parker & Son, 445, West Strand.

INCREASED SIZE.

LONDON GERMAN JOURNAL (Deutsche Londoner Zeitung), published Weekly, price 3d., stamped 4d.

Monthly or Quarterly subscriptions to be paid in advance, in stamps or Post-office Orders, addressed to the Proprietor, 8, Exeter Change, Strand. This paper is very useful to the students of the German Language and Literature. The size increases from day to day.

THE DOWNSHIRE PROTESTANT, a First-class Weekly Protestant Journal, advocating firmly and boldly, the doctrines of the Reformation, and the principles of the Revolution of 1688, &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

At the Office, 103, Irish-street, Downpatrick.

An able London Correspondent contributes a weekly letter on Protestant matters. From Glasgow, a leading member of the Free Church of Scotland contributes articles on "Popery in Scotland." The author of "The English Church," a series of articles are in course of publication on "British Rule and Moncada Government," by a statesman every way qualified for the duty. Other able writers aid us in our earnest desire to make the DOWNSHIRE PROTESTANT worthy of the general spirit of the times, not only of the North of Ireland, but of the Kingdom, and an interesting advocate of sound Protestant principles as the means of elevating the social, moral, and religious condition of the people.

THE DOWNSHIRE PROTESTANT, having already attained an extensive circulation, is a most desirable medium for Advertising, which is inserted at a rate peculiarly advantageous to the advertising public.

A Specimen Copy will be forwarded to any address on receipt of four postage stamps.

All orders, books for review, &c., to be addressed to the Office of the DOWNSHIRE PROTESTANT, Downpatrick.

Terms of Subscription:—

Unstamped ... 10s. per annum. Stamped ... 14s. per annum. Ballykilbeg House, Downpatrick, WM. JOHNSTON.

August, 1855.

THE TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY.

On Friday next, in 16mo. price One Shilling.

A VISIT to the VAUDOIS of PIEDMONT. By EDWARD BAINES. Forming Part 88 of the Traveller's Library.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

In 1 vol. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

THE PRINCIPLES of PSYCHOLOGY. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of "Social Statistics." London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

In 3 vols. with Plates and Specimens, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

PAPER and PAPER-MAKING, ANCIENT and MODERN. By RICHARD HERRING. With an Introduction by the REV. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

On Wednesday next, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. with 148 Woodcuts, 21s.

THE PHASIS of MATTER: Being an Outline of the Discoveries and Applications of Modern Chemistry. By T. LINLEY KEMP, M.D., Author of "The Natural History of Creation," "Indications of Instinct," &c.

Contents:—1. The Revelations of the Microscope, or the Present State of Inorganic Chemistry.—2. The Crust of the Earth, or the Chemistry of Geology.—3. Matter vitalised, or the Present State of Organic Chemistry.—4. The Chemistry of Life, or the Chemical-Physiological Laws of Animal and Vegetable Life.—5. The Application of Chemistry to the Arts.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

ARAGO'S METEOROLOGICAL ESSAYS.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL ESSAYS. By FRANCIS ARAGO. With an Introduction by Baron HUMBOLDT. Translated under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. SARINE, R.E., Treasurer and V.P.R.S.

Contents—Thunder and Lightning—Fires of St. Elmo—Geography of Storms—Electro-Magnetism—Animal Electricity—Terrestrial Magnetism—Aurora Borealis.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

IN 8vo. price 1s. each; or 2s. together,

THE CHIEF TENSES of the GREEK and LATIN IRREGULAR VERBS tabularly arranged. By the Rev. J. D. COLLIS, M.A., Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

CONSTABLE'S MISCELLANY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Just ready, VOL. VIII. price 8s. 6d.

RECOLLECTIONS of RUSSIA DURING THIRTY-THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE. By a RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

THE ART-FAIR for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. containing numerous Engravings of beautiful Objects in the Paris Exhibition; also, Four Steel Engravings—"Silence," by A. Carnet; "The Dogan, Venice," by Canaletti; "The Lamp of the Ganges," from the Statue by H. Timbrell, all in the Private Collection of the Queen; and "The Vintage in the South of France," by Urvil, in the possession of the Emperor.

The Principal Literary Articles are:—The Sculpture at the Beaux-Arts—Iron Removable Studios for Artists—French Criticism on English Art—British Artists, their Style and Character. No. 8, W. HILTON, R.A., illustrated.—The Prices of the Art-Union of London.—The Pictures are by the famous French Painter—The Paris Universal Exhibition—Picture Dealers, &c. &c.

Virtue & Co. 2s. Paternoster-row.

The most approved Works for acquiring a knowledge of the GERMAN LANGUAGE are the following:

TIARKS' PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the GERMAN LANGUAGE. Tenth Edition. 12mo. cloth, 6s.

TIARKS' PROGRESSIVE GERMAN READER. Seventh Edition. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

TIARKS' EXERCISES, adapted to the Rules of his German Grammar. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

TIARKS' KEY to Ditto. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

TIARKS' INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR of the GERMAN LANGUAGE, with Reader and Exercises. Sixth Edition. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE FIRST GERMAN READING BOOK. With Notes by Dr. A. HEIMANN. 12mo. cloth, 4s.

EREMELER'S (C. F.) GERMAN READING BOOK. New Edition, improved and adapted to the use of English Students, by Dr. A. HEIMANN. Seventh Edition. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

TIARKS' KEY to Ditto. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

TIARKS' FIFTY LESSONS on the ELEMENTS of the GERMAN LANGUAGE. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

HEIMANN'S MATERIALS for Translating ENGLISH into GERMAN. 12mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

THE MODERN LINGUIST; or, Conversations in English, French and German, with Rules for Pronunciation, a Copious Vocabulary, a selection of Familiar Phrases, Letters, Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. by DR. BARTLES. Square 12mo. cloth. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

THE MODERN LINGUIST in English and German (only). 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

WITTICH'S GERMAN GRAMMAR. 4th Edition. 12mo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

WITTICH'S GERMAN for BEGINNERS; or, Progressive German Exercises. New Edition. 12mo. 5s.

WITTICH'S KEY to Ditto. 12mo. cloth, 7s.

WITTICH'S GERMAN TALES for BEGINNERS. With Copious Notes. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

The Traveller's Library.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL. — CALLOCOTT'S

Pianoforte Arrangements of the Works to be performed:—Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Beethoven's "Sonata of Olives," Handel's "Messiah," and "Balaam and the Ass"; with the Accompaniment for Flute, Violin, and Violoncello. Also the Operas—*Airs from "L'Étoile," "Huguenots," &c.*, arranged by W. HUTCHINS CALLOCOTT. Sold by all Music Publishers.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Just out, 1s. (post free, 1s. 3d.). Ninth Edition, greatly enlarged (378 pages), and embellished with Maps and numerous coloured Engravings.

CORNISH'S STRANGER'S GUIDE through BIRMINGHAM, and DIRECTORY to the MANUFACTORIES & TRADES. An accurate Account of all the Public Buildings Manufactories, &c.

To a stranger, this neat little work, which is enriched by many engravings, will be invaluable.—"The Birmingham Journal." Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, 37, New-street (opposite the Great Central Railway Station); and by—London: J. Cornish, 29, Holborn; Dublin, J. Cornish; Manchester, J. & T. Cornish; Liverpool, J. Cornish; and all Booksellers, and at the Railway Stations.

Just published, in 2 vols. imp. 4to. half morocco, 4s. 1s.

RAILWAY MACHINERY: A treatise on the Mechanical Engineering of Railways; embracing the Principles of Construction of Rolling and Fixed Plant, in all departments. Illustrated by a series of Plates on a large scale, and by numerous Engravings on Wood.

By DANIEL KINNEAR CLARK, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

Blackie & Son, Warwick-square, City, London; and Glasgow and Edinburgh.

On the 1st of September, 1855, will be published, price 1s. with Two Illustrations by H. K. Browne (1/2), Part 11 of

HARRY COVERDALE'S CHRONICLE, AN ALL-TIME NAME—A short history of this misguided young Man, fallen from the ways of good, poverty and (in) sobriety; how for his sins he was condemned to—Matrimony; together with a detailed account of his sufferings in that state of bondage! By FRANK E. SMEDLEY, Author of "Frank Fairleigh," "Lewis Arundel," &c.

Virtue, Hall & Virtue, 22, Paternoster-row.

ALLINGHAM'S POEMS.

In 8vo. cloth extra, price 3s. 6d., illustrated by Hughes, Rosetti, and Millais.

THE MUSIC MASTER: a Love Story; and TWO SERIES of DAY and NIGHT SONGS.

By WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

With the following Woodcuts, engraved by Dalsel.

Crossing the Stile	designed by Arthur Hughes.
Vignettes and Ornaments	Dalziel.
Lady Alice	Dalziel.
The Fairies	Dalziel.
Milly listening	Dalziel.
Under the Abbey-Wall	Dalziel.
The Maids of Elfin-Mere	D. G. Rossetti.
The Fire	Arthur Hughes.
The Fire-side Story	J. M. Millais, A.R.A.
Window	Arthur Hughes.

London: George Routledge & Co. 2, Farringdon-street; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NEW WORK BY DR. CUMMING.

Just published, 8vo. cloth extra, price 2s. 6d.

THE END; or, the PROXIMATE SIGNS of the CLOSE of this DISPENSATION.

By the REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

The momentous events now transpiring present startling proofs and illustrations of the interpretation of Prophecy which are contained in these pages, and which, in the opinion of the author, the nature and results of the present war, are set forth in the light of Scripture, and demand the instant attention of thinking minds.

London: John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 1 vol. 4to. half bound, price 2s.

AN ATLAS of CUTANEOUS DISEASES; containing nearly One Hundred Coloured Illustrations of the Eruptive Diseases of the Skin.

By J. MOORE NEILGAN, M.D. M.R.I.A.

Dublin: Fanning & Co. London: Longman & Co. Edinburgh: Chapman & Stewart.

CONSUMPTION.—IMPORTANT DISCO-VERIES relative to CONSUMPTION.

Its Cause, Nature, and Course. With an Analysis of the Disease, and a Manual for it. 1 vol. 8vo.

By JOHN GARDNER, M.D. A popular Abstract of this work is sent postage free on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

Heale & Co. 15, John-street, Oxford-street.

Just ready, Second Edition, price 6d.

RUSSIA, AS IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME. By JAMES CALLOW (a Working Man).

Latest return from the Interior of that Empire.

In a very limited space the author has contrived to convey much information.—"Atheneum."

"The details, too, have a special value at the present time, from the precise light which they throw on some of the great objects in the life of the Russian working classes."

Manchester Weekly Advertiser.

London: Whittaker & Co. Manchester: Galt & Co.

FRENCH IN ONE VOLUME.

A New and Improved Edition, price 6s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK; or, Grammatical and Idiomatic French Manual; with Progressive Illustrations and Exercises, and Conversational Lessons on a Practical Plan. By ALFRED HAYET, French Master at the Glasgow Atheneum, &c.

"M. Hayet's Treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and peculiarities of the French language."—"Atheneum."

"One delights to luxuriate among its ample pages, replete as they are with excellent and clearly-arranged matter, explanatory and illustrative of the French language."—Scottish Educational Journal.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work is a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—Illustrations, Exercises, &c.—are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and agreeable stages, to the higher form of its development."—Edinburgh Guardian.

"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Students are enabled to learn similar idioms and expressions in a few hours."—Edinburgh Review.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The difficulties are exceedingly well given."—Education Times.

"The various parts of the class-book—

**NEW WORKS USED IN COLLEGES and SCHOOLS,
Published by MR. BENTLEY.**

I.

A NEW PHRASEOLOGICAL ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY, for the Use of Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby Schools, and King's College, London. By C. D. YONGE, Author of 'The English-Greek Lexicon,' 'The New Latin Gradius,' for Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby Schools. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

II.

HISTORY of GREEK CLASSICAL LITERATURE. By PROFESSOR BROWNE, Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London. 8vo. 12s.
"This is a good book for private reading, and a good class-book likewise."—*Times*.

III.

HISTORY of ROMAN CLASSICAL LITERATURE. By PROFESSOR BROWNE, Author of 'History of Greek Classical Literature.' 8vo. 12s.

"Professor Browne is not only a classical scholar, but one of the most graceful of English modern writers. This work, for utility of design and excellency of execution, may challenge comparison with any which the present century has produced; nor can we hesitate to regard it as a very valuable instrument for the instruction of the national mind and the elevation of the national taste."—*Morning Post*.

IV.

The FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD, from MARATHON to WATERLOO. By PROFESSOR CREALY, Professor of History at University College, London. 8vo. with Plans, 15s.

"It is as the philosopher of history, not as the bare chronicler or military reporter, that Mr. Creasy has established his reputation."—*John Bull*.

V.

The ANDROMACHE of EURIPIDES. With Suggestions and Questions at the Foot of each Page; together with copious Grammatical and Critical Notes, placed at the end of the Play. Intended to be read as a first Greek Play. By the Rev. J. EDWARDS, M.A. late Master of King's College, London; and the Rev. C. HAWKINS, of Christ's Hospital, Herford. Fcap. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

"Every passage of the text is illustrated with an extent of erudition which renders the work of incalculable value to the student, and will secure for it a favourable reception from every scholar in the kingdom."—*Educational Times*.

VI.

The RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. A Popular Account of the Primary Principles, the Formation and Development of the English Constitution, avoiding all Party Politics. By PROFESSOR CREALY, Author of 'The Fifteen Decisive Battles.' Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

"Any formal commendation of Professor Creasy's book is unnecessary. It is an admirable summary of knowledge, which every well-educated Englishman ought to possess."—*Literary Gazette*.

VII.

FOUR LECTURES on the ADVANTAGES of a CLASSICAL EDUCATION as an AUXILIARY to a COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. With a Letter to Dr. Whewell upon the subject of his Tract on Liberal Education. By ANDREW AMOS, late Member of the Supreme Council of India, &c. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VIII.

HISTORY of the PAPACY, from the EARLIEST PERIOD to the REFORMATION. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDELL, Author of 'The Latin-English Dictionary,' 'The Bampton Lectures.' 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The Bishop of Lincoln's Opinion of this Work.

"A very useful manual on the subject, comprising in a small compass a great amount of valuable information. It may be especially recommended to students, for whom it is well suited."

IX.

MR. PRESCOTT'S HISTORICAL WORKS.

The HISTORY of the REIGN of FERDINAND and ISABELLA. Crown 8vo. 5s.

The HISTORY of the CONQUEST of MEXICO. Crown 8vo. 5s.

The HISTORY of the CONQUEST of PERU. Crown 8vo. 5s.

London : RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
HURST & BLACKETT,
Successors to Mr. Colburn,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

MEMOIRS of LIEUT. BELLOT,
with his JOURNAL of a VOYAGE in the POLAR SEAS in SEARCH of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. 2 v. 21s.

MY TRAVELS; or, an Unsentimental JOURNEY through FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, and ITALY. By CAPT. CHAMIER. 3 vols.

THE OLD COURT SUBURB; or, MEMORIALS of KENSINGTON, Regal, Critical, and Anecdotal. By LEIGH HUNT. 2 vols.

THE DUKE of BUCKINGHAM'S
MEMOIRS of the COURT and CABINETS of GEORGE III., from Original Family Documents. VOLUMES III. and IV. Comprising the Period from 1800 to 1810; and completing the Work.

THE WABASH; or, Adventures of an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY in the INTERIOR of AMERICA. By J. R. BESTE, Esq. 2 vols.

TURKEY; its HISTORY and PROGRESS: from the Journals of SIR JAMES PORTER; continued to the Present Time by SIR G. LARPENT. 2 vols.

THE LIFE of MARGUERITE D'ANGOLEME, Queen of Navarre, Sister of Francis I. By MISS FREER. 2 vols. Portraits, 21s.

SPORTING ADVENTURES in the NEW WORLD. By CAMPBELL HARDY, Royal Artillery. 2 vols. (Just ready.)

THE MONarchs of the MAIN; or, ADVENTURES of the BUCCANEERS. By GEORGE W. THORNBURY, Esq. 3 vols.

THE ROMANCE of the FORUM; or, NARRATIVES, SCENES, and ANECDOTES from COURTS of JUSTICE. SECOND SERIES. By PETER BURKE, Esq. 2 vols.

PERCY BLAKE; or, The Young RIFLEMAN. By CAPT. RAFTER. 3 vols. (In the press.)

SAM SLICK'S NEW WORKS.

1. NATURE and HUMAN NATURE. 2 v.
2. WISE SAWS and MODERN INSTANCES.
3. THE ENGLISH in AMERICA. 2 v.
4. THE AMERICANS at HOME. 3 v.
5. TRAITS of AMERICAN HUMOUR. 3 v.

THE NEW NOVELS.

GERTRUDE; or, Family Pride. By Mrs. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION. 3 vols.
"A remarkable novel."—*Daily News*.

DISPLAY. By the Hon. Mrs. MABERY. 3 vols.

PHILIP COURtenay. By LORD WILLIAM LENNOX. 3 vols.

THE JEALOUS WIFE. By Miss PARDOE. 3 vols.

THE NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOURS. By MRS. GASCOIGNE. 3 vols.

EUSTACE CONYERS. By JAMES HANNAY, Esq. 3 vols.

THE HEIRESS of HAUGHTON. By AUTHOR of 'EMILIA WYNDHAM.' 3 vols.

TO READING SOCIETIES AND BOOK CLUBS.**BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS SEASON.**

The Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE. By his Daughter, Lady HOLLAND. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. AUSTIN. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

The DEAD SEA a NEW ROUTE to INDIA. By Captain W. ALLEN, R.N. F.R.S. Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo.

WHITELOCKE'S JOURNAL of the ENGLISH EMBASSY to the COURT of SWEDEN. Revised by HENRY REEVE, Esq. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

BURTON'S PILGRIMAGE to MEDINA and MECCA. Vols. I. and II. MEDINA; Map and Illustrations. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 25s.

The Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE'S ESSAYS, ECCLESIASTICAL and SOCIAL, reprinted, with Additions, from the *Edinburgh Review*. 8vo. 12s.

LAND, LABOUR, and GOLD; or, Two Years in Victoria. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 3 vols. 12s.

Mr. DENNISTOUN'S MEMOIRS of Sir ROBERT STRANGE and ANDREW LUMISDEN. 3 vols. post 8vo. Illustrations, 21s.

Mr. WELD'S VACATION TOUR in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY and MEMOIRS of JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM. Vols. I. and II. 21s.

HUC'S WORK on the CHINESE EMPIRE. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Map, 24s.

MOORE'S MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, and CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Vols. I. to VI. 10s. 6d. each.—Vols. VII. and VIII. nearly ready.

Mr. FRANK MARRYAT'S WORK on CALIFORNIA—MOUNTAINS and MOLEHILLS; or, RECOLLECTIONS of a BUREAU JOURNAL. 8vo. 21s.

JAMES MONTGOMERY'S MEMOIRS. By JOHN HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT. Vols. I. and II. Portraits, 21s.—Vols. III. and IV. in the press.

LORD CARLISLE'S DIARY in TURKISH and GREEK WATERS. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

CLEVE HALL. By the Author of *Amy Herbert*, 'The Earl's Daughter,' &c. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

GREGOROVIUS'S CORSICA. Translated by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A. 16mo. 3s. cloth; or 3 parts, 1s. each.

The Rev. BADEN POWELL'S ESSAYS on the Spirit of the INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY, the UNITY of WORLDS, and the PHILOSOPHY of CREATION. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

The CRIMEA, its ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY: THE KHANS, the SULTANS, and the CZARS. By the Rev. T. MILNER, M.A. Post 8vo. Maps, 10s. 6d.

The BRAZILS VIEWED THROUGH A NAVAL GLASS. By EDWARD WILBERFORCE, late of H.M. Navy. 16mo. [Nearly ready.]

The CALENDAR of VICTORY: A Record of British Valour and Conquest on every Day in the Year. By Major R. JOHNS, R.M., and Lieut. P. H. NICOLAS, R.M. Fcap. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

FORESTER'S RAMBLES in NORWAY among the FIELDS and FJORDS. New Edition in the Traveller's Library. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cloth; or 2 parts, 1s. each.

NOTES on BOOKS: A Quarterly Analysis of Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. Free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs, Reading Societies, and Booksellers, and to Private Persons, who forward their address to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. No. I. May, 1855.—No. II. will be ready on Friday next.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

REVIEWS

The Isthmus of Suez Question. By M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Minister Plenipotentiary. Longman & Co.

ASIA and Africa, meeting at the Isthmus of Suez, are there divided by an intermediate valley, extending from sea to sea. The frontier hills, sloping gradually on one side to Egypt, on the other to Syria, leave between them a tract so level that it has become a favourite project of geographers and engineers to cut through it a channel from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Gulf. Thus, a continuous line of navigation, breaking the barriers of the ancient world, would connect the remotest shores of Europe and Asia. Commerce, which now takes its circuitous way through stormy oceans, would pass by a direct route from all the ports of the North and South to those of Persia, India, the Hindoo-Chinese region, China, Japan, and the Eastern isles. London would be separated from Bombay by a distance little more than double that which separates her from New York.

The object is attractive. In all ages adventurous men have sought to penetrate the maze of the globe,—though frozen seas in one direction, mountainous ramparts in another, and narrow necks of land in others, have disappointed their desires. The same ambition animated Columbus, De Gama, Magellan, and the succession of Arctic voyagers. The same impatience of natural obstruction has resulted in plans of Alpine tunnels, submarine railways, and ship-canals. Steam-engines are now ascending the Alps, and they will shortly fly through the Rocky Mountains; while proposals have long been before the world to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific at Nicaragua, and the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean at Suez.

The latter plan is the most famous and the most important. No bold mind has ever reigned long in Egypt without perceiving, in the longitudinal depression of the Isthmus, a line prepared for an artificial channel. Tradition invokes Sesostris to uphold with the authority of his clouded name this magnificent scheme. Alexander sighed for leisure to complete it; Julius Caesar saw at Suez the Rubicon of the East and West; and Amrou, the Arab, despising those prophets who declared that Egypt would be deluged from the Arabian Gulf, partially cleared out the old canal. For a canal, communicating with the Nile, had been made "in ancient times,"—that is, about a thousand years before the birth of Mohammed, and had been alternately choked and restored down to a period of a hundred and thirty years after the Arabian conquest.

On the arrival of Napoleon in Egypt he saw that the Isthmus lay like a bar between Europe and India. When he sent from the Pyramids to Hindostan that exulting letter, in which he promised to cross the intervening seas, and come to the rescue of the Mahratta king, he well knew that the Indian Ocean was then impassable. But he immediately organized a commission of engineers to ascertain whether the channel of navigation could be restored. Their report was in the affirmative; but the opportunity had gone by.—Napoleon was on the eve of his return to France, and could only utter a politic eulogy of his own idea. Since that time an uninterrupted argument has taken place,—chiefly in Egypt and France, but to a considerable extent in England also,—upon the feasibility of a ship-canal through the Isthmus. The project has been compared with one for constructing a railway from Suez to Pelusium; and this line, selected by M. de Lesseps for his

proposed canal, has also been rejected by others, who prefer a channel direct from the port of Alexandria, through the Nile, into the Red Sea. The focus of the discussion has been at Cairo, where one party has importuned the Government to support the railway, while another has advocated the ship-canal. Consulting the works and documents that contain the history of this debate, we find that, to use general terms, French opinion is in favour of the canal, and English opinion in favour of the railway. Ultimately, however, the Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to French influence, and conceded to M. de Lesseps the preliminary powers for the execution of his idea. The arena, therefore, is transferred to Constantinople, where the consent of the Sultan is essential to ratify the decision of his Egyptian Viceroy.

At this point, M. de Lesseps, anticipating objections, appeals to the public opinion of England. His statement is suspicious in one respect—that France is represented as desiring a ship-canal, *via* Suez, chiefly, if not exclusively, in the interest of England; but advocacy is not often associated with candour. M. de Lesseps, indeed, only points in vague allusions to the real perplexities of the question in its English aspect. It is necessary, in order that the inquiry should be complete, to state the arguments that have been urged, or are suggested by a view to future contingencies, on either side.

The proposal is, to cut through the Isthmus of Suez, which is ninety miles across, a maritime canal, direct from Suez, on the Mediterranean, to Pelusium, on the Red Sea. It is to be of a depth and width sufficient to allow vessels of all sizes to float freely in its channel, with jetties extending into the two seas, and an inland port on the natural basin of Lake Timsah, about half-way between the eastern and western outlets. It should be completed in six years, at a cost of 6,400,000*l.*, "or about half the amount expended on the Great Northern Railway from London to York." A company, composed of the capitalists of all nations, under the direction of M. de Lesseps, is to execute the necessary works, and "possess" the canal for ninety-nine years, after which it reverts to the Egyptian government. Meanwhile, the Viceroy of Egypt claims fifteen per cent. of the profits, promises to fortify the mouths of the canal, and stipulates for an agreement between himself, his successors, and the Company, as to the dues to be taken of ships making use of the channel, which "shall always be equal for all nations." The Nile may be connected by a direct cut with the navigable passage of the Isthmus; and Said Pacha undertakes to furnish, from the public lands, every reasonable facility for the development of the undertaking.

Here, then, urges M. de Lesseps, is a grand opportunity for England to exert its influence with the Ottoman Government in behalf of a cosmopolitan project, especially advantageous to herself. There is a tract of the globe with the free passage of which the political and commercial power of Great Britain is bound up,—Egypt, to the conquest of which France has more than once aspired, which France would never permit England to possess; but which, upon a sudden crisis, England might be tempted to occupy. From that moment the alliance is at an end,—Egypt is once more a ground of inveterate contention. But unite the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by a ship-canal, neutral in times of war, and guaranteed by all the Powers, and Egypt relinquishes its political importance; it ceases to be the object of jealousy, and in acquiring social and commercial prosperity, loses its value as our Indian highway.

So far according to M. de Lesseps. The

reply to his reasoning is, that the political importance of Egypt would be enhanced a hundredfold; that the Government in possession of the Isthmus would feel, with renewed force, the pressure of rival influences; and that no guarantees could insure the shutting of the canal upon the occurrence of a general war. Suez, indeed, might become an inferior Constantinople, seated at the entrance of a more important Dardanelles. If the railway from Alexandria to the Nile, from the Nile to Cairo, and from Cairo to Suez, has been so pertinaciously opposed by a section of the European community in Egypt,—has it not been because the English project, if fulfilled, would produce an increase of English influence, and *vice versa*? The late ruler of Egypt, in spite of his dreams of riches, dreaded the scheme, and withheld his consent. Said Pacha inclines to both plans at once; but his liberal views seem to have been formed without reference to questions of the European policy involved.

The further advantages stated by M. de Lesseps are,—the shortening of the Indian route, from all the ports of Europe, and the establishment at Suez of an immovable seat of power, under general guarantees, which will command the Mediterranean at one end, as Constantinople commands it at the other,—and, as M. de Lesseps *does not* suggest, as Malta commands it in the centre. A zone of the earth would change under the influences created by this new strait, filled by the mingling waters of two seas, united by modern enterprise. Arabia and Abyssinia, the vast country of the Gallas, the Desert on the west of the Red Sea, with their roving populations, would enter the range of European trade and civility. Ferret and Gallinier concur with M. de Lesseps in these enthusiastic views,—but the practical recommendations of the ship-canal are best represented by figures. It chiefly concerns Englishmen to know that the absolute distance to Bombay, now one of 11,500 miles from London, would be reduced by the Suez route to 6,200, a saving of 5,300 miles. Still greater advantages would be gained by the merchants of the European cities, as well as by those of New York and New Orleans, since the distance from New York to Bombay would be diminished by nearly half, and in a similar proportion from New Orleans. Freights would thus be cheapened, voyages accelerated, and possibly the intercourse between Europe and India increased. America, no doubt,—perhaps Russia,—will find a way of her own. Moreover, military stores and troops could be transported from Malta to Bombay in three weeks, to Madras and Ceylon in four, to Calcutta in five, instead of the five or six months' stretching and tacking round the Cape. Holland would have additional paths opened to Java, Spain to the Philippines, Portugal to her last station in China. Austria, which has already commenced a traffic with Bengal, through Egypt from Trieste, upholds the proposal warmly. Greece hopes to cover the Red Sea with her brigantines (possibly with her brigands). Russia, although possessed of an overland communication with Central Asia, India, and China, would take advantage of the line from the Black Sea, up the Mediterranean. Lastly, France, says M. de Lesseps, has almost a new commerce to create, and, with the Suez Canal available, would rival our merchants in all the markets of the East. In the first instance, she would have the advantage over England in the importation of indigo, so largely used by the manufacturers of both nations.

These anticipations in favour of the scheme are general; the objections are, for the most

part, special. We will not, at present, go over the ground of those who argue that physical obstacles, of an insuperable kind, prohibit the canal. Capt. Allen,—an inconclusive and partial reasoner,—supposes that the shallowness of the two seas and the want of a fall from the one into the other are circumstances "fatal" to the project. By assuming, however, that the advocates of the Suez Canal continue to reckon upon an idea which was exploded in 1840, he ignores the best part of their case, and is set aside by his own act. The costliness of the work, again, is a matter of commercial calculation, as practicability is of engineering. But the most formidable difficulties remain:—the political, besides those which are associated with the navigation of the Red Sea. The questions proposed are:—If the canal were constructed, would it be available for purposes of general commerce?—If it were available, would it be in harmony with the policy of England? Several years ago, while the battle of "influences" was exciting the European community in Egypt, and before Waghorn's route was adopted, there was a discussion in England on the merits of three steam-routes:—that by the Cape, that by the Red Sea, with transit across the Isthmus, and that by the Euphrates. The last had many advocates; the first few. In 1825, the steamer Enterprise had made an experimental voyage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, and reached India in 113 days; the average of sailing vessels was then 120 to 130; and two sailers from Bordeaux, making the voyage simultaneously with the steamer, reached three days before her. With the Cape de Verd, St. Thomas, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Johanna, and Mauritius as stations, the Atlantic route did not then appear to offer many "facilities" for steam navigation. However, the Red Sea, at first rejected, proved the preferable line for steamers. It will easily be understood why such a distinction should be observed. Steamers move "stem on," and almost "straight a-head." Sailing vessels vary their course with the currents and winds. The Red Sea, 1,200 miles long, is only 200 in width; but a line drawn direct from Tineh to Bab-el-mandeb does not touch land on either side, and scarcely an island, a rock, or a shoal. There is, consequently, a deep and clear channel for steamers. But the borders abound with reefs and intricacies. Lieut. Burton, who sailed in a native craft, describes the hazards and anxieties of the navigation. A yet more significant fact is that of the half-yearly monsoons. M. de Lesseps quotes some respectable authorities on the subject; but he does not quote Sir Harford Jones, who says, "There are six months in the year that you cannot get into the Red Sea, and six months that you cannot get out." The Arab vessels therefore only leave their ports during the south-west monsoon, and only return during the north-west, and even then timidly creep along, anchoring under the first headland on the suspicion of a gale. A captain of the Northern ocean, indeed, is not supposed to fear every cloud or shallow that alarms the Arabian Rais; but it is a question how far our East Indian trade would benefit by passing through a narrow sea, with only one good channel, swept by an overwhelming monsoon for six months in one direction and for six months in another. He might reach India in less time; but could he make more Indian voyages within the year?

Assuming these facts, as they are stated in opposition to M. de Lesseps, we will recapitulate the political contingencies that might render the Suez Canal a dangerous interference with the existing conditions of intercourse between Europe and the East. On all sides it is agreed to give up the claim to commercial monopoly.

Portugal, Spain, Holland, and the East India Company in turns attempted to enjoy the sole benefits of trade with the several regions of the East. But that principle has vanished, and England has enlarged her traffic with India most rapidly since she has been stimulated by American competition. Moreover, the French, Italian and Netherlands cities keep up a direct communication with India and China. But, from a political point of view, this liberality does not affect the question of the ship-canal.

No great act of public policy—we are still mere exponents of public opinion, not advocates either way—ought to be executed without a reference to future contingencies, probable or even possible. Among the chances of the next European crisis, a coalition against Great Britain is undoubtedly one. Supposing, therefore, the maritime and military powers united, would a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez (admitting the navigation of the Red Sea to be practicable for convoys and fleets) create such a peril to our Indian possessions as would counterbalance any advantages derived from it in time of peace? Would the securities of our Oriental empire be impaired in fact? Because, any circumstance that would shake the basis of our Eastern power would be a national calamity, and any act that would result in such a circumstance would be an inexpiable error.

As the roads to India now lie, in the event of such a war, an attack upon our Eastern ports by any fleet from the Mediterranean would be all save impossible. If the Russians have a station in the Pacific dangerous in its ultimate developments, that is only a reason against increasing the danger. England, it may be urged, cannot always reckon upon terrifying the Russians, and inducing them, by a mere declaration of war, to scuttle half their navy. At present, however, any Northern or Southern power designing an attack upon our Indian possessions must have two immense fleets, cut off from each other—one in the Mediterranean, a second in the Red Sea. Aden here occurs to the mind. It is a naval station of some importance, as the key to a close sea, but not a Malta; yet a Malta and an invincible fleet would be necessary for the guardianship of those narrow waters if they constituted the naval highway between the East and West. M. de Lesseps insists with earnestness on the neutrality of the channel, under a European guarantee; but when the French were chased from Toulon, and when they eluded Nelson, does any one affect to believe that European guarantees would have prevented them from flying to the head of the Mediterranean, gliding into the Indian seas, and committing havoc from Kurrachee to Malacca? Unless, indeed, the canal would be open to military expeditions, what becomes of the assertion, that it would "increase the stability of the British power" in India? The Egyptian Government, which continually seeks to thwart the policy of the Ottoman Porte, and thus nurtures an anti-English feeling in Cairo whenever an English feeling prevails in Constantinople,—would hold the fortifications of Suez, and would, at best, be the trustee of the European neutrality. The issue, therefore, would much depend, not only on the willingness of any warlike power to trample on guarantees, but on the capacity of a Turkish garrison to resist it. If the defences of the canal were strong in themselves and the original defenders weak, that nation would command the passage which could forestall the others in seizing the position for itself. Thus, indeed, would a new Dardanelles—a new Gibraltar—be created as an object of permanent and perilous contention. English statesmen know that if such a fortress like Gibraltar. How many years of war—of

victory—would be required to compel Europe to submit? Gibraltar cost us one mighty war. Malta caused us all the strife from Amiens to Waterloo.

The difficulties which England is invited to exchange for these dangers are simple. Her Indian commerce necessitates the maintenance of a vast commercial navy, perpetually exercised in ocean traffic, representing an immense body of wealth, and engaged in long and costly voyages. If the Red Sea Line succeeded, it would abolish this magnificent marine. To some minds such abolition would be a disaster, and a prelude to commercial decay. The East Indians that lie in our docks sustain, perhaps, in a high degree, the maritime prosperity and supremacy of England. To divert our trade from the Cape Line would, consequently, in the eyes of such thinkers, be a mistake and a misfortune. It would also ruin the Cape Colonies, and throw Southern Africa back again into barbarism.

When a necessity exists for a brief and rapid transmission of materials to India, it is not proved, by the experience of commercial men, that breaking bulk at Suez is an impediment of serious importance. Many of the German traders from Hamburg break bulk at Hull, and ship their goods again from Liverpool. At all events, as the girdle of sea-sickness round these islands is valued as a cheap national defence, so the bank of land at Suez appears to certain class of politicians the barrier of our Indian empire—the breakwater which would keep the Indian waters tranquil, though a new Trafalgar had to be fought in the British seas. M. de Lesseps himself explains how difficult it would be for a Mediterranean fleet to turn the point of Gibraltar, and pass southwards to the Cape. Nevertheless, since all facilities of intercourse are in themselves valuable, we do but present this side of the matter for public debate. To open new channels for trade is a beneficent work, provided the dangers do not increase in undue proportion to the advantages. That is the question:—our task is accomplished when we have put the opinions of public men into shape for discussion, and suggested the difficulties, as regards English interests, which M. de Lesseps very naturally overlooks.

Cornish's Stranger's Guide through Birmingham; being an Account of all the Public Buildings, Religious, Educational, and Charitable Foundations, Literary and Scientific Institutions, and Manufactories. London and Birmingham, Cornish.

THERE is said to be not less than a hundred and fifty different ways to spell the name of the town which we commonly call "Birmingham." France cannot boast many more ways whereby she cooks eggs. For the comfort and encouragement of "vulgar persons," we may state that "Brummagem" is, in all probability, much nearer the original sound of the name than that by which we now call it. Strange, too, as it may seem, there is something grandly poetical about this manufacturing town. It may be said to have been born of the Staffordshire iron mines. The woody district offered facilities for smelting the ore, and three-quarters of a century ago Hatton pointed to "a mountain of cinder," which had been growing for a thousand years by the side of an old-fashioned furnace. In former days, those who exercised vocations which required manual strength ranked above all practisers of gentle crafts. In this respect Birmingham is of highly noble descent. Her sons handled iron when smiths took precedence of "leeches." Slow but sure was the progress of the village of workers. The latter made nails "painfully." In our days nails are turned out

Europe
y war.
iens to
ited to
Her
e
mense
costly
ed, it
To
a dis-
decay.
ks sus-
ritime
l. To
l, con-
be a
to ruin
Africa

rapid
is not
men,
ent of
erman
Hull.
At
round
national
ars to
f our
would
a new
seas.
ult it
n the
inter-
but
obate.
cent
use in
at is
when
into
dificul-
M. de

ham;
lings,
oun-
ions,
ning-

dred
of the
am."

reby
en-
may
ility,
han
, as
political
be
iron
for
tury
er,"
years

In
ons
ove
pect
Her
ency
ress
ails
out

by thousands of millions annually, and hooks and eyes are produced with such rapidity that they flow before the gaze of the spectator like an arrowy stream. Birmingham is not now what Burke styled it, the mere toyshop of Europe. It is that and something more; it provides for many of the wants and furnishes many of the luxuries connected with all ages,—and were it not for Birmingham, neither dairymaid nor duchess would be half so comfortably "cared for" as is now the case.

A proudly democratic town too has been this toiling and wealth-accumulating Birmingham. In no locality has democratic wit been sharper. When other towns drove out the handicraftsmen who had not taken up their freedom, Birmingham offered them a home, and they returned a princely revenue for their rent. The people were naturally a free and independent people, always more inclined to wield the hammer than the sword; but handling the latter with terrible effect, when their humour led them that way. In the battle of Evesham the stout Birmingham smiths followed the banner of their lord of the manor, and fought on the side of the Barons and liberty. In the Wars of the Roses they did not meddle. It was a question between rival kings, and the lorimers quietly made their bits, while the question itself was being settled. Not thus quiet were they at the period of the struggle between Parliament and people on one side, and the Crown and prerogative on the other. The nailers and other workmen struck in most vigorously for the Puritans; and fifteen thousand sword-blades formed the contribution of the town to the Parliament army. Not a hammer was raised to furnish a single blade for the Royalist cause. The time had not yet come when two antagonists could provide themselves with arms at Birmingham with equal facility. In the Civil War period the men of the town destroyed the royal carriages, and scared the King from his couch at Aston Hall. The fiery Rupert, indeed, made them pay dearly for their daring; but there were "bloody coxcombs" on both sides; and one can hardly help smiling at finding the mechanic warriors held captive by the prince, ransoming themselves at a shilling, eightpence, and even twopence a-piece!

When Charles the Second, in courtier phrase, got his own again, he became the unconscious benefactor of Birmingham. The fashions he brought with him from France gave an impetus to a variety of trades; and it was the contemplation of this variety and its expansion which first conveyed to the mind of Prince Albert the idea of the Great Exhibition. The expansion, indeed, has been general. Till the commencement of last century there was only one church in Birmingham (St. Martin's),—now, there are not less than one hundred places of worship. The one street of Leland's days has grown into "a hundred miles of street." The quarter of a thousand of souls has multiplied into a quarter of a million; and of these fifty thousand dwell in courts,—the step above cellar buildings, of which there are none in Birmingham.

When we learn that there are about seven hundred schools, with something like thirty thousand children,—if not educated, at least partially instructed therein, we augur well for the rising generation. But everything here is on a large scale. We hear of establishments that have from two to three hundred thousand dies employed in stamping; and though shoestrings first superseded buckles, and boots have rendered their return hopeless; and despite, moreover, that even Judges will not wear metal buttons—as they are bound to do by the law which they administer—for the benefit of Birmingham, yet thousands are employed in producing ornaments of the metal of which buckles

were once made; and the button factories are still among the largest in the place. In other things there has been astounding progress. The old rough imitation of Oriental toys has developed itself into a thousand articles of *papier-mâché*.

It is only a quarter of a century since steel pens were sold in Birmingham at twelve shillings the dozen. With pens at such a price, authors had need be like Philemon Holland, who wrote many of his translations with one and the same pen, as he himself remarks in the homely couplet:—

With one sole pen I writ this book, made of a grey goose quill;

A pen it was when I took; and a pen I leave it still.

The good Philemon was well known at Coventry and Birmingham, and, by repute, far beyond it. He was the "Translator-General" of his age, and an epigrammatist once wittily wrote of him:—

Holland, with his translations doth so fill us,
He will not let Suetonius be Tranquillus.

But Philemon, in our present days, might have been prodigal in wasting pens of steel. What within our own recollection was sold at a shilling each, may now be had at the rate of one shilling for a dozen dozen;—and of these, one establishment alone at Birmingham manufactures many hundred millions annually. But this is in a town where four hundred tons of coals are consumed daily, where engines are equalising the labour of a hundred thousand men, and where steam is rented by eager but poor tenants, who willingly pay for permission to bring a revolving shaft into connexion with some steam-engine, in order to give motion to a range of lathes which must otherwise be worked by the manual (and less profitable) labour of turning the wheel.

Great progress has been made since the time when Charles the First found shelter at Aston Hall, previous to the battle of Edge Hill. A fact connected with that very battle serves again to remind us of the progress which has been made in another matter. The battle was fought on a Sunday, and yet the result was not positively known in London before the following Wednesday. By the wire manufactured at Birmingham we can now learn, in less time, the issue of a contest fought three thousand miles from home. Such a change is suggestive of endless annotation. The Guide-book may be dry, but there is scarcely a line in it which, to a thinking reader, is not connected with some subject that excites wonder and admiration. How fatally to some, but how grandly profitable to many, the battle of life has been fought in this ever-stirring locality! How fiercely it is yet carried on, and how vast the general good that springs from the competition! How singular, too, seems the fact that in the names of the princes of labour, as we may call them, who have built up fortunes and less perishable renown in this locality, there is scarcely one that bears a Norman sound! Saxon and Celt furnish the greater number, and Watt, Boulton, Murdoch, and names of similar origin occur before we come to a solitary Baskerville,—which, after all, may not be Norman. Before concluding, we may allude to another incontrovertible fact, namely, that the Drama is among the institutions that have least flourished in this city of labour. Again and again has the house of Thespis been converted into a chapel. The present theatre has seen a variety of fortune,—good, bad and indifferent. On its stage Elliston was sparkling, Bunn magniloquent, and Macready, on one occasion at least, astounded. It was when the actor whom he had enraged by over-drilling, determined to spoil the "point" which Mr.

Macready desired to make, in Richard. "My Lord," duly said the messenger, "the Duke of Buckingham is taken,"—"and," he hurriedly added, before Richard could reply, "we have chopped off his head!" This is the only humorous story we know in connexion with old "Bromwycham."

The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, the Scop or Gleeman's Tale, and the Fight at Finnesburg.

With a Literal Translation, Notes, Glossary,

&c. By Benjamin Thorpe. J. H. Parker.

'BEOWULF' is a poem which ought to be read generally, as one of the very foundation-stones of Anglo-Saxon history. It is a rare relic—such as no other branch of the Teutonic race can boast—of that period when the whole history and all the traditions and belief of the people to whom it belonged, were preserved in this epic form. We see no reason for doubting what has been assumed, from various circumstances connected with this poem, that it is of Anglian origin, and that it existed among the Angles before they left their earlier home in the North of Europe to colonize so large a portion of Britain. The extensive class of literature to which it belonged was preserved entirely by memory by a class whose profession it was to know and recite it. This profession appears to have existed in full force till the close of the Saxon period, and was even encouraged by the Saxon population for some time after the Norman Conquest; but as it died away, the mass of this grand traditional literature was lost. Some portions of it, however, were, either through the curiosity of individuals, or by their zeal for their country's antiquities, committed to writing; but even in this more permanent form, neglect soon led to its destruction, and this poem of 'Beowulf' is the only one which has escaped (mutilated as it unfortunately is) in anything like a complete form. Small fragments of others, among which the more remarkable are the 'Gleeman's Tale' and the 'Fight at Finnesburg,' given in Mr. Thorpe's edition, have also been preserved. The question whether the personages introduced into these epics be in the main historic or mythic, is one which has been warmly debated. Mr. Thorpe leans to the side of those who assert their pure historic character.

Mr. Thorpe has evidently edited the text of 'Beowulf' with great care, and, we think, it has benefited, especially in the parts where the original manuscript is damaged, by his collation. He is a more cautious editor and translator than Mr. Kemble;—yet, on the whole, we prefer the translation of the latter, because it is more elegant and readable, and, in some instances, we think it gives the sense better, if not the literal representation of the words. Mr. Thorpe's translation, in consequence of being rendered word for word, is often disagreeable, and is sometimes scarcely intelligible. The two scholars belong, moreover, to different schools, for there is division even in Anglo-Saxon philology. Rask, who first brought the Anglo-Saxon language under philological principles, treated it as having a close affinity with the Scandinavian dialects. Grimm, with large and just views of the European family of languages, claimed for the Anglo-Saxon its right place among the Germanic or Teutonic division. Mr. Kemble adopted, to their full extent, the views of Grimm; while Mr. Thorpe, who first appeared before the public as an Anglo-Saxon scholar in his translation of Rask's 'Grammar,' has all the predilection of the Northern scholars for the Scandinavian literature, and he evidently looks more to the North than to the South.

It is perhaps this predilection, joined with a

recent fashion of exaggerating the influence of the Danish invasion in England, which has led Mr. Thorpe to propose a new theory relating to the literary history of the poem of 'Beowulf.' It is his opinion, that "it is not an original production of the Anglo-Saxon muse; but a metrical paraphrase of a heroic Saga composed in the south-west of Sweden, in the old common language of the North, and probably brought to this country during the sway of the Danish dynasty. It is in this light only that I can view a work evincing a knowledge of Northern localities and persons hardly to be acquired by a native of England in those days of ignorance with regard to remote foreign parts. And what interest could an Anglo-Saxon feel in the valorous feats of his deadly foes the Northmen? in the encounter of a Swo-Gothic hero with a monster in Denmark? or with a fire-drake in his own country?" The answer, I think, is obvious—*none whatever.*" These difficulties appear to us by no means so formidable as to Mr. Thorpe,—nor, indeed, so great as many which must present themselves if we adopt his hypothesis; and we think that they are mostly met by the previous editors and writers on the subject in England and Germany. The knowledge now possessed of the literature of the Anglo-Saxons, and of its history and character, seems to us to be in perfect accordance with the form in which we find the poem of 'Beowulf' after it had passed through the several centuries subsequent to the period at which it must have been brought over with the Angle race, and the modifications which it must have sustained.

A Lost Love. By Ashford Owen. Smith, Elder & Co.

'A Lost Love' is a little story full of grace and genius. The incidents are slight and common,—such as might be picked up either in the streets of London, or in the most stagnant country town. There is little or nothing that is highly coloured, either in character or emotion. The story resembles a delicately finished outline rather than a fully coloured picture.—

It is the heart that magnifies this life,
Making a truth and beauty of its own.

—The opening up of the life that lies at the root of the dull, cheerless, uneventful career of the heroine has a deep and touching interest that would be too painful were it not for the skill with which the conclusion is so managed as to leave the reader indifferent to what is called "a happy ending." After following poor Georgy through the deep love that made up her life, we feel that it was "well with her" at the last; and we leave her without unavailing pity. We recommend our readers to get the book for themselves. No outline of the story would give them any idea of its beauty; but we give them an extract to encourage them, and to justify our own commendation. Georgy has loved James Erskine all her life,—she becomes engaged to be married to him, and almost immediately after discovers that he has had, without any fault or disloyalty of his own, an explanation which clears up the misunderstanding that had estranged him from the woman he really loved.—

"Mr. Erskine," said she abruptly, when breakfast was ended, "will you come?—I mean, I want to speak to you for a few minutes."—Yes, I will come wherever you please."—She walked up stairs to Mrs. Lewis's sitting-room, and he followed her. When they were there, her heart sank, and she was startled at her own rashness; she knew neither what to say nor do. "Well, what is it?" he asked.—She hesitated for a moment: James seemed already gone; and when she had spoken, he, as he stood there, would be lost to her for ever.—"It was about you, not about myself, that I wanted to speak. I do not think you are very happy; but I am glad that Mrs.

Everett's letter, which ought to have reached you long ago, has done so now."—"What do you mean?" he asked, stiffly.—"I mean that you have had a misunderstanding with Mrs. Everett; it has been cleared up now, I think, and almost too late."—"Georgy," he said quickly, "that is not right—not fair. I hope that you do not mean to treat me often so: it is very early to be jealous."—No, I am not jealous; but it would be unkind of me to marry you, for I know who it is that you love best," she answered in a low voice, and timidly. If she had been playing a game, she could perhaps have attached him more closely to her; for he was too proud, too honourable, not to recoil from all idea of catching at her words to free himself.—"Georgy," he said, smiling with his lips, but not his eyes, "you are mistaken, and need not be afraid of accomplishing my unhappiness: tell me what you know about a letter of Mrs. Everett's, which seems to have made such an impression upon you." He spoke rather hurriedly, and she answered, gaining composure as he lost his.—"I know you fancied that Mrs. Everett had quarrelled with you, because you did not receive a letter which she wrote to you at Bruxelles; and I know how the knowledge that it was a mistake has changed you in spite of yourself; and I know how Mrs. Everett"—and she paused.—"How Mrs. Everett, what?" he echoed, inadvertently betraying some curiosity.—"How Mrs. Everett cares for you," she said abruptly. "Now, I am going; for I have said what I wanted: you will come and see me some day, and tell me that I was right." Her voice trembled, but she brought out the words deliberately and clearly.—"Georgy, you are mad! This is your doing, not mine."—And I am right to do it," she said softly. "I will not own that I am wrong till you dare tell me that you have never loved Mrs. Everett." They had changed places now; and she, in her self-possession, was stronger for the moment. "Tell me, if you do not mind the question, what had Mrs. Everett misunderstood you about?"—Only that I had remonstrated with her on an imprudent acquaintance; and, after an angry letter which I received from her, I never heard again.—"And you have loved her for long, very long, I know." He did not deny the assertion, but stood half inclined to speak, and yet uncertain. "Good bye," said she gravely; and she held out her hand.—"No; it is too soon to say good bye."—I do not think so: we must say that sooner or later, and it had better be now."—No, Georgy, you must let me talk to you again about this: I will come back soon,—I must talk to you; and he left the room. Georgy sat there, because he had said that he would return; she had a habit of obeying him, and had not yet forgotten it. Mrs. Lewis came in, but she still remained turning over the leaves of some book; reflecting that she would go back to her aunt's, and wishing that she could start that morning. It was a good while before Mr. Erskine returned; and it was not to be wondered at. He had been so surprised at Georgy's sudden words, that he needed a little time to collect himself. He could not be angry, for all she had said was so perfectly true; and yet many people, if they had not availed themselves of her words, and pleaded guilty, would have taken an opposite refuge in displeasure. He was quite collected when he returned, and never for a moment flinched from the spirit as well as from the text of his duty, to the woman whom he had chosen: but it was only *duty* towards her now. He could not feel the excitement of self-sacrifice which supported her; yet not the less must his be a renunciation. He endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose; and at last said: "You did surprise me a little while ago; but I think I can satisfy you now. It is quite true that I have loved Mrs. Everett very much; but that is past now: I trust in you, or I should not make such a confession. Will you take me as I am, Georgy?" he continued, holding out his hand, and smiling very sweetly.—"You are a little jealous and exacting, are you not? I am far older than you, and cannot tell you that I have never loved any one before; I can only promise to love you now: you will be content with that, won't you? You may seek far, my child, before you find such *very* exclusive love as you desire."—She had not taken his hand, had not moved whilst he was speaking; now she got up, and leaned against the chimney-piece. "Thank you—thank you," she said, bending

down her head, and speaking through her tears; "I shall always remember what you have just said: you are as good as you are"—and she looked up at him with pride and tenderness. She had forgotten herself just then in the thought of his perfections. "I used sometimes to ask myself," she went on, as if she were talking to herself, "I knew so little of you really, whether it was your goodness which made me care for you, or whether it was only that you were —? I know now how good you are: I know that you would make me happy, and I am not exacting; but you see you cannot marry me: you must marry Constance Everett. I know that you will, for she loves you: I am sure of it."—"I do not know that she does."—But I do;" and she told him many words of Constance's during the past two days. "Now, are you satisfied at last?"—He coloured deeply, and looked terribly disturbed. There is always something convincing in a man's confusion, which happens so much seldom than in women's. His manner changed; it had been a little stiff before, for he still believed that she had not really given him up; and he half admired her, and was half angry with her, for what he thought was perhaps only jealousy. "Georgy, it is you who are good, tender, and thoughtful for me, far beyond what I deserve.—Thank you!" he said, kissing both her hands.—"Thank you!"—He had said it, and had accepted her renunciation.—"Good bye, James!"—"Dear Georgy! shall you always judge and forgive me as you do now?"—Why not? Is it your fault that you have met Constance Everett again? I am going back to my aunt's in London, and I trust in you to excuse me to Mrs. Erskine for not awaiting her return.—"You are going?"—Yes, James.—And so she left him. At that moment he suffered for the most: his position was very painful, as he stood there, remorseful, yet unable in anything to atone to Georgy; and grateful, but not knowing how to express his gratitude. * *

"Once in Mr. Erskine's house, long after his marriage, a fair-haired little girl came running to her father to beg to go out with him, and to show what her mother had just brought out of her treasure-box and given her. It was a heart and cross of massed turquoise, and as he bent down to see 'the beautiful thing,' vision came quickly across him of the room where he had given it, and of a wistful, loving face which looked up at him. It was a sad recollection, and he took the child's hand, and pressed her close to him to dispel it. He was not much changed in appearance; only he smiled seldom, and his manner was sometimes rather sarcastic, which formerly it never was. He had remembered her, more perhaps than any one knew of: many a time he had thought of her as she was that night, and oftener still as he had seen her as she was that morning when he saw her for the last time, and she had turned quietly away; and her low tone, 'Yes, James,' came back to him: he had never heard her voice again, but he remembered it well. Those who knew her said that he had grown older in heart, of late years. He was a tender father, and already was looking forward in thought to what his children might be to him. It was early, perhaps, for a man still young to be looking forward so directly to his children. 'Here's mamma,' said the child, as a quick, clear voice called out, 'Childy, are you ready?' It was James Erskine's wife. She was still unchanged: time and the world had not fretted her, and as the bright winning lady came lightly into the room, a sunshine presence filled it. 'Constance, where has this come from? don't give it to Consy.'—'Why? does a tale hang thereby?' she said, laughing: 'it was amongst the things Mrs. Anstruther left me so strangely.'—'Mrs. Anstruther!' he repeated to himself.—'Do you remember it?'—'Yes, I gave it to her.'—Ah! James,—poor Mrs. Anstruther! I often thought how it would have interested me to meet her again. Poor Georgy! it is not good to have such a nature, she said, drawing back as if the exchange was offered to her, and looking musingly into the distance. 'It may do in books, or for a great artist, but for hard practice'—I dare say she was very happy, he said, quickly; how you do run on!—No, she wasn't: I read her when I first saw her, and I know what a cold, strange woman those who saw her afterwards thought her: and it was your doing, she laughed. 'And so you gave her that: was it on the day when

"you picked me up at the station?"—"Yes," he answered, laying his hand on her shoulder, and looking at her lovingly: she noticed neither the touch nor the look just then."

This is very tender and delicate:—and will, we think, send many readers to the story of "A Lost Love."

History of the Nineteenth Century since the Congress of Vienna—[*Geschichte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts seit den Wiener Verträgen*]. By G. G. Gervinus. Vol. I. Leipzig, Engelmann; London, Williams & Norgate.

THE work, the first volume of which we are about to introduce to our readers, is dedicated by its renowned author to "his revered master and paternal friend," Prof. F. C. Schlosser, to whose celebrated "History of the Eighteenth Century" it is, in a manner, intended as a sequel. It undertakes to describe "the times of falsehood and of deceit,—the times of the insolence of those in power on one side, and of the laxity of their officials on the other,—the times of congresses and protocols, of political persecution and conspiracies, of hopes and of illusions,"—at the beginning of which the elder historian broke off his narrative. Whether Prof. Gervinus has succeeded in the task he thus proposes to himself,—whether the book of the "disciple" will be thought as standard a work as that of the "master," a comparison with which it aspires to provoke,—is a question which, of course, cannot be decided before the completion of the six or eight volumes still to be expected. But we feel bound to say, that the work sets out in a promising way,—that it is likely to yield to the European reader a more intimate knowledge of recent history,—and that we cannot doubt of its being appreciated even by such readers as neither agree with the author's political opinions nor with his view and treatment of history. This latter class, it is well known, since the unsuccessful attempt of Herr Gervinus and his party at the political regeneration of Germany in 1848 and 1849, has received considerable reinforcements.

That which, in our belief, will most tend to secure to the work a general success, and the esteem even of the author's political adversaries, is the impartiality with which it is written. Herr Gervinus, as he has maintained and proved on former occasions, and as he repeats in his dedication of the present work, has a very high, nay, the highest, opinion of the grandeur and dignity of history; and, though he certainly professes to write for the political wants of the present time, and of his own country, yet, on the other hand, he writes, before all things, in the service of historical truth. Justice is the only guide whom he pledges himself to follow, and he requests his readers totally to lay aside the different anticipations which, perhaps, the fate of the "Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century" might be apt to suggest. We cannot deny him the acknowledgment that he keeps his word. The book, from beginning to end, contains a definite and consistent criticism of the character and the political tendencies of the epoch it treats of; but it would be useless to look out in it for the watchwords of the day, for the party creed and the party position of the author. For this reason, too, we do not believe that the "History" is likely to have a similar fate to that which the "Introduction" experienced two years ago. The point of view, which the author has taken in it, is above the attacks of private as well as of party persecution. The volume before us is divided into three sections, the first of which gives a comprehensive picture of the restoration of the Bourbons in France (April, 1814, to

Autumn, 1815). The second is dedicated to the Congress of Vienna; and the third treats of the re-actionary movements from 1815 to 1820,—giving, first, an acute analysis of European literature at the beginning of the present century, so far as it must be looked upon as preparatory to those movements; and then, a very detailed description of the inner political life of Austria (with the exception of Hungary) to the death of the Emperor Francis (1835). Interesting as all these portions of the book are, yet the greatest interest is likely to be excited by that in which the author portrays the literature of the epoch, in which he gives us the characteristics of Fichte and Schelling,—of the romantic school in Germany,—of Madame de Staél and Chateaubriand,—of Alfieri, Ugo Foscolo, and Manzoni,—of Sir Walter Scott,—of Bonald, de Maistre, Haller, Gentz, and others. In the other sections, we admire the exceeding diligence with which he has gone through the tiresome and difficult study of the immense mass of his historical materials;—we acknowledge the labour and the sagacity which have led him to overcome the uncollected and unsifted state of these materials, and the skill with which he has made use of them;—we follow him with pleasure through the intricate mazes of diplomatic negotiations;—we listen attentively when he unveils to us the hidden motives of deeds and causes of events; but we like best to see him in his own domain of literary history, where, if we are not mistaken, his step is more firm and more bold than anywhere else,—be it on the slippery ground of the cabinet or on the gory one of the battlefield. The following characteristic of Ugo Foscolo cannot fail to approve itself as just and discriminating:—

Ugo Foscolo's writings and personal character transport us into the midst of the temper of the Italian patriots of that time. He had imbibed his principles both in poetry and politics from Alfieri, "the first of Italians";—like Alfieri the love of freedom had made him a poet, and elevated in him the passion for patriotism and renown;—like Alfieri he was bizarre and passionate,—a sceptic, a priest-hater, and a republican. At the fall of Venice, his native town, that bitter grief, from which Dante had suffered, seized upon him even in youth,—the double grief for the misfortune and for the shame of his country, whose fall grieved him as much in its character as result. At this time (1802) he carried about with him through three years of misery and exile the idea of his "Last Letters of Jacopo Ortis," which recount the suicide of a youth after the loss of his country and rejection by his mistress. He seems to have wished to furnish an illustration of Alfieri's doctrine of the voluntary death of the free—a Cocecius Nerva, who should release himself spotless from tyranny; but it was not Alfieri's idea that the love of country should be so confused with the love of woman, or sacrifice so mingled with selfishness and jealousy. Both passions were purtrayed, however, with striking truth and all the energy of simple nature: the book was written in the poet's blood, and had a wide-spread effect. At this time Foscolo was full of a youthful warmth of heart. Later, when, at Naples, he again experienced the same fall, and the same shame of falling, that he had earlier done in Venice, he coldly shrunk into himself, and revolted even his friends by his exalted fatalism, by his dark views of history, of mankind, and of his country. But if we subsequently observe Foscolo's personal conduct at the time of the destruction of the kingdom of Italy, we shall find no ground to justify his setting himself up as so severe a judge over his fellow-countrymen, and his playing the austere censor with so much bitterness. Neither is there any cause for it in his earlier conduct. Irresolute and divided, like all Italy, between gratitude to, and hatred of, the French, his position in the kingdom of Italy had always been a vacillating one. He served, but refused the oath of service;—he served in the army and at the University, and lost rank in both by

own fault;—incapable, like Chateaubriand, of all subordination, he still could not bring himself to refuse public employment;—he hated the French, but blamed Alfieri's hatred of them;—he attacked Napoleon in his "Ajax" (1811), and then made Eugène Beauharnais his censor;—in Lyons an admirer of Bonaparte, he refused him in Pavia the common courtesies in his inaugural oration;—he admired and hated him, desired his victories, and hoped for his fall. With this political attitude, without dignity and moderation, corresponded his moral character. Of a cynical nature, he despised social laws, and was full of tolerance for passion both in his philosophy and his life. Devoted to books, play and women, he never arrived at an orderly domestic establishment; like Alfieri, he made it a principle to remain unmarried under tyranny; but this fair political pretence was inspired by his bad morals and his prediction for an unfettered life. Thus, with principles and practice in conflict, he wavered even in his first principles. At the catastrophe of 1814, he conceived a sudden disgust at all public life, —he who from his youth had confessed himself of the Stoics on account of their political tendency. His native country seemed to him irrecoverable by a thousand Lycurguses—its corruption only curable by destruction—its deserved shame indelible, till the two seas should cover it. A year later, when he betook himself an exile to Switzerland, and subsequently to England, he looked upon affairs more calmly, but at the price of all his early principles. The despiser of all supermundane powers spoke now of the necessity of religion,—of the benefice of the Catholic church,—in the belief, shared by many even experienced Italians, that a purification of Catholicism was possible under a Pope and a priestly Government. He who had formerly bitterly reproached the Pope, now advised the Italians to shed their last drop of blood, that the Pope, the first defender of the religion of Europe, should not alone remain and govern as a chosen Italian prince, but should ever reign in Italy, defended by Italians. The former Republican now advised a limited monarchy, and desired, like the moderates of 1830, to unite the whole middle class in a party,—fearing the populace, hoping nothing from the nobles, and in continual dread of the political sectaries. For although, in 1814, he did not scruple to incite to military insurrections, he was at the same time always the same irresolute man, in disunion with the Independents, whom he called a childish party, and further accused these hotheads (in this agreeing with the most reasonable of his countrymen) as the cause of all the misery of Italy, and took especial care to avoid saying anything in public which should mislead these "volcanic heads." Still it was but in the lucid intervals of his more acute intellect, that he was distinguishable from these men, whose illusions, eccentricities, and extravagant self-esteem he fully shared. Thus double or many-sided in his words and deeds, Foscolo is interpreted in the most various manner by his countrymen. Those who hold him in friendly and patriotic honour, as Gallenga, accuse him of variable caprices, and are obliged to deny him the insight and power of carrying out a consistent system of thought. Monti turned his back on the "courtly Cato," as the "Cato" on him; Tommaseo referred his conduct to vanity; the Countess of Albany to a love of singularity; Cesariotti to passion; Count Peechio to vacillation. In face of the most telling reproofs, he was always too much concerned in public and private self-defence to prove his coherence and consistency. As he could not silence the accusations which he imputed to the poisonous calumny of the Italians, he banished his countrymen from his heart, and took refuge from them in England,—nay, he would have again turned towards his Greek half-fatherland, had not death surprised him (1827). In spite of all, Foscolo remained a favourite of Italian youth with all his touches of singularity and exaggeration, which is very different from what we observe in Germany under similar circumstances, where more and more Stein and Scharnhorst are becoming political models, rather than Kleist and Seume, who were similar, and even purer victims to the misfortunes of their country than Foscolo.

Many of the political portraits in this volume are fine: this of Prince Metternich (harsh though it may be thought during the lifetime of the

ex-Chancellor) will, we think, be in the main that of posterity.—

If any one were formed with such an associate as Gentz to exhaust the gratifications of such a time of peace, in a country so bare of thoughts and deeds, it was Prince Clemens von Metternich. His external education had early exposed him to every temptation, and his inner character was not of a kind to withstand them. Kaunitz said of him as a young man of twenty (1795), that he was "a good amiable young fellow of the prettiest wit; a perfect cavalier!" As then in his earliest youth, so in his latest years the prince preserved the appearance of a pleasing equipoise and winning behaviour. His ambiguously smiling lips produced in different times and situations the most divergent judgments in different observers:—to Marshal Lannes they betrayed a creeping obsequiousness,—to Baron Hormayr cunning and lust,—to Lord Russell a meaningless habit. The expression of comprehensive insight and distinguished understanding, the furrows of serious reflection were not discoverable by the last observer in the face of the accomplished statesman. His fellow students in Strasburg and Mayence never heard that he gave himself any trouble with his studies. He was a man of routine, and that alone, and has not been denied, even by those who despised him most, to possess a readiness of apprehension, a natural secrecy and an adaptation to business. The great events of time heightened these natural gifts, but he evaded thorough knowledge and insight. Even Fouché, so great a master in such arts, praised his police-like and investigating glance, his quick penetration into the weaknesses and failings of men; but in spite of this, he had so little knowledge of mankind and of himself, that he was always of the belief that he had no personal enemy. With a similar unconcern, only possible in so dumb a land and in so false an environment, he exposed his want of every other knowledge;—if at any time he was forced to speak or write, he would, in letters on subjects of the greatest importance, commit errors of thought and expression which implied the shallowest culture. When Rahel Levin once described the state of society as "an infinite depth of shallowness," he called it "an inspiration of genius." It was a characteristic expression for the empty profundity of that kind of culture among the romantics who pretended to an afflatus of deeper insight and feeling, while they were the football of every dissipation, of every society, and of every frivolous entertainment, and were utterly wanting in that basis of character which alone gives worth and healthful direction to all wit and spirituality. Metternich, however, possessed nothing of that pretension to the deeper movements of the heart and mind, but everything of that pursuit of pleasure and amusement which was associated with it. Like Gentz, he from the earliest time affected the society of women, and had them to thank for his culture. His immoral life, which withdrew him from every patriotic tendency, displeased even at Vienna and in the year 1794. During his embassy to Paris his diplomatic advantages and victories went hand in hand with his gallantries. His offensive life after his entry on the ministry in 1810 has been already alluded to. He carried this habitual dissoluteness to such an extent, that he amused himself, like Gentz, in his memoirs and reminiscences by a tone of affected frivolity. Many of the stories and rumours about his household and married life, which were so offensive to the honourable Imperial family, may have been inventions; but it is a bad case when calumnies of this sort and in this number so unfreted attach themselves to a public character;—when historical chronicles, even when they assume a panegyrical tone, can say so little, while the scandalous chronicles can say so much on the point of an honourable private life. We have not the means of supporting by any authoritative papers the endless reports of Metternich's corruptibility and insatiable avarice, or of proving the immense waste either of his own money or of that of the public intrusted to him for the departments of diplomacy and police, in which, until the death of the Emperor Francis, he was quite without control, and which then had grown to the sum of thirteen millions. The "destructive" character, however, of the financial and economical play of this conservative minister is a world-acknowledged fact,—and what an abyss of extravagant luxury must

that have been which could swallow up even such private property and income, as the Prince was known to be possessed of! Since the time that Napoleon accused him to his face of being bribed by England, (while others, at the same moment, maintained that he was bribed by Russia through the Duchess of Sagan,) how often have the sums been named which he has been said to have received for private information from Russian Emperors, with the privy of his own Sovereign, like Sunderland or any other minister of the most spotted reputation! How securely and constantly Capodistria, in 1812 and 1819, counted upon purchasing his support for the plans of the most dangerous enemy of his country for a million or two! From the earliest times of his embarrassments, while ambassador at Dresden, to the last year of his influence,—of what traffic has he not been accused! what usurious agencies, what supplies of all sorts, from great and small governments, on every occasion, reputable or disreputable, have not been placed to his account! It may indeed be an absurd exaggeration, when the *Chronique scandaleuse* reckons his immeasurable gains in stock-jobbing, partnership with the contractors for public loans, and reciprocal services,—the gains from advantageous sales (as in the case of Ochsenhausen to the King of Bavaria), from cheap purchases (in the case of the Abbey Pless, in Bohemia), the millions for compensation, evacuations, arbitrations, trade and navigation, which the Prince received in the course of a thirty years' peace,—by hundreds of millions; but the sums must be immeasurable, if we only take into account the indisputable items, and conclude from such well-known commencements as the million from the French compensation in 1814, the advantages taken of the French loans from 1817-18; the elevation to the rank of Neapolitan Duke, and the present of Schloss Johannisberg (1815-16) to the unknown future.

A man of such a reputation and life might be a perfect courtier, but could not possibly be a great statesman. He first arrived at that undeserved name, as Austria quite unexpectedly arrived at her brilliant restoration, when in the conflict of 1813 the inadequate powers of Prussia and Russia enabled her to lay down the conditions of her co-operation. Since that time Metternich acquired an influence in the councils of Europe not justified, according to Stein, either by his talents and his character or the military position of his country. Neither before nor since has any observer of weight, and least of all the statesmen who came in contact with him, not even those who imitated his statesmanship, allowed him any claim to the character of statesman. In the same manner have those soldiers who, at the time of the alliance with Napoleon, made the plans before alluded to, spoken of him with confident contempt. Even in Vienna, at the time of national bankruptcy, he was scouted as a courtier for remaining minister with Wallis, while dissenting from his ruinous system. In 1812, at the time of the threatened rupture between France and Russia, he disgusted every one by his procrastinating evasion of every great resolve, as he did every energetic lover of his country at the rising of the German people in 1813 by his cool calculation, his timidity at the aspect of every strong measure, by his attempts at accommodation, by the smallness of his views, and the wretched vacillation of his policy. In 1814 he played the same game over again, to the like disgust of the same men. At the Vienna congress he seemed by his reservations to justify Napoleon's saying of him, that he mistook trickery for statesmanship, while by the insincerity with which he brought forward every complication in which his nature seemed to revel, he exasperated all the statesmen assembled there. Merian, the Russian councillor, observing this procedure, called him with Swiss frankness "lacquered dirt"; and even Talleyrand could contemptuously style him a politician *de semaine*, who changed his aims and means every moment without the smallest regard to truth or honour. If any one read what the friendly English statesmen think of him, as Castlereagh on his crooked ways and double dealing in the question of provision for Eugène Beauharnais, or Wellington on his conduct on the occasion of the reduction of the French army of occupation, or Munster in many a German transaction, all and always with equal contempt, it is hardly possible to conceive how any

other opinion of this man could ever have prevailed, —did we not know how power blinds the eyes of those at home, and how natural to foreigners is the praise of that statesmanship by which they profit. But even in Austria, at the commencement of the peace, while in the full brilliancy of his reputation, a strong opposition arose against the minister, especially among military men, who subsequently could find no pleasure in his small German statecraft, and even advised a dissolution of the Bund, that Austria might prepare herself for any collision in the East. But such a war-threatening policy neither suited Metternich's plans of life, nor those of his Emperor. General Lacy had taught the latter never to employ in peace those who had been tried in the field. This procedure has been faithfully followed by all the great States of Germany; the insignificant man of peace became of overwhelming power in a time daily becoming more insignificant. The distaste for work, and every disturbance of his quiet, which he had in common with the Emperor, made him hostile to every great measure; the endeavours to maintain his position outweighed with the pleasure-seeking and necessitous man every other consideration. Philip Stadion showed an inclination to intrust to him the kindling of the "confagation" of 1809, in the hope that it would drive him from his position as minister. This repressive and oppressive, passive and inactive policy, both at home and abroad, has gradually, during the last decades, reduced the influence of Austria in foreign affairs, and everywhere given her a name of ill-report. The Prince Metternich received in Austria the highest honour, that of Chancellor of State, and in Europe every order but one; but in Austria's memory he will not retain the fame of a great minister. He may perhaps be compared with Talleyrand,—whose sloth and indifference, superficiality and immorality, —whose hardness of heart and pursuit of pleasure,—whose incapacity to produce any fruitful political combination—he fully shared;—but as little as Talleyrand himself can he be compared to any of those energetic ministers of the French despotism, or even to the dubious reputations of Richelieu and Mazarin. There have been rulers of States who have governed more oppressively than Metternich, but have compensated their severity by services to the State,—who have preferred, like Metternich, their personal interest to the public good,—but who, when their avarice has not been concerned, have promoted good from caution, or from a natural preference and from a common impulse of action. Not so was Metternich. His interest excluded activity, and was consequently ever in conflict with the public good. According to the well-known expression of Gentz ("Mich und den Metternich hält noch aus"), what Cardinal de Retz said of Richelieu applies to him. He looked upon the State only so far as his own life was concerned; but what De Retz added applies not to him:—No minister has exerted himself more to make it believed that he worked for the interests of futurity. Metternich was indifferent even to this care for appearances; for even at the time of his differences with the English and Hanoverian statesmen, when he expressed his hope that his influence for the general good would not be ineffectual,—when he defended his principles of the *status quo*, and endeavoured gently to pass over its lesser, while absolutely denying its worst, evils,—he did so with so evident an affection, that his indifference became thereby only the more evident. Among the observers of his own circle, however, he was supposed to be not without tendency to more liberal principles, but that he repressed them in consideration of his master, and on that account everywhere industriously manifested his contempt for the "*gent libérale*," and allowed free play to the instruments of the most hardened tyranny,—as, for instance, Gentz and Sedlnitzky, even in their most extreme measures, and devoted himself to the extinction of every free movement.

This character of Metternich, preceded by that of his abandoned instrument, Gentz, and followed by that of the Emperor Francis, opens the picture of the inner life of Austria from 1815—35, alluded to before. Notwithstanding the deep gulf which (it must not be forgotten) the year 1848 has thrown between the Austria

of 1855 and that of 1835, this picture cannot fail to be of interest just now.

We will not conclude without making a remark on the style of the author. This, we are sorry to say, we cannot praise. It betrays too much the German Professor. It is long-winded and languid (contrasting thereby rather strangely with the cutting and merciless sense it mostly conveys), and appears to us more monotonous and tiresome than even that of many of the Professor's former works,—a drawback by which the effect of the book is greatly weakened. A little more life, a little more passion would have made these pages more attractive to the general reader. The Professor's sense of dignity leads him very often to be dull. All honour to his learning, honesty, and high position in the republic of letters; but we really are not astonished that Revolution, that rash and fiery maiden, when coaxed by Herr Gervinus and his erudite friends into the *Paulskirche*, soon fell asleep under the influence of their eloquence.

MINOR MINSTRELS.

The Noble Laird of Thornbyburne: a Northumbrian Border Ballad. In 3 Fytes. With Introduction and Glossary. (Saunders & Odeley.) —This "Noble Laird" arrives too late. Had he "come out" when Scott was collecting for the supplement to his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," the poem might have stood near Leyden's "Mermaid of Colonsay," and Monk Lewis's "Sir Agilthorn," and Colin Mackenzie's "Ellandanan Castle," and its writer might have been sought after and prized in the ballad-loving and ballad-making circles of Edinburgh and London. Now, we fear that this "Border Ballad" must abide the common lot, and be passed over and laid aside as a clever production, written in a style of which the fashion has passed away, possibly not to return.

Idyls and Rhymes. By Mortimer Collins. (Dublin, M'Glashan; London, Orr & Co.) —Mr. Collins is not the meanest of the "Minor Minstrels" in his claims on the ears of those who accept the music of such. Like too many of the confraternity, he seems to disdain finish and to repudiate the canons of taste. There is not one lyric in this little volume which is complete. There is hardly a verse which is not flawed by some expression too colloquial, or by some epithet too pompous: Mr. Collins having apparently not decided whether familiarity or stateliness is the best. Yet, again, there is hardly a specimen without its touches of grace, fancy, and melody. The following verse which opens "*Aestivalia*" will indicate what there is of good and what there is of "less good" in Mr. Collins:—

O spirit of Summer!
Where dwellest thou now?
Where clinging thy light leafage
To every bough?
Thy fair feet tread blossom
To life from the turf
Where white marble headlands
Are washed by the flood:
Thy gay green pavilions
Are haunted by thee,
Where Orion dips deep
In a far blue sea:
Where Hylas was lost
Through the woods singing blithe,
And the hills are instinct
With the magic of myth:
Where once dwelt Odysseus—
Ah Hero! to glide
With thee in long toll
O'er the violet tide!—
With thee through cool chambers
Of Circé to pass,
Where Faun treads with Dryad
The silver starred grass:
From Amethyst goblet
By ocean's dim brink
In hot thirst of summer
Red wine-foam to drink—
Red wine of soft Thessaly
Cool as the breeze

That at even comes dancing
Through murmurous trees.

Mr. Collins has also adopted the *Whistlecraft* humour of the time, which is for the Muse to wear motley and to talk mockery. His grotesque jingle is not the worst we have seen. Let the Laureate and his congregation sit in judgment on the new copy of verses, entitled—

Lots Eating.

Who would care to pass his life away
Of the Lotos-land a dreamful denizen—
Lotos-islands in a waveless bay,
Sung by Alfred Tennyson?

Who would care to be a dull new-comer
Far across the wild sea's wide abysses,
Where, about the earth's 3,000th summer
Passed divine Ulysses?

Rather give me coffee, art, a book,
From my windows a delicious sea-view,
Southdown mutton, somebody to cook—
"Music?" I believe you.
Strawberry icebergs in the summer time—
But of elmwood many a massive splinter,
Good ghost stories, and a classic rhyme,
For the nights of winter.

Now and then a friend and some sauterne,
Now and then a haunch of Highland venison:
And for Lotos-lands I'll never yearn
Maugre Alfred Tennyson.

It will be perceived by the above that there is no dangerous nor discouraging amount of excellence in these "Idyls and Rhymes." Perhaps their writer will try again, and do himself better justice.

Impressions of China, and the Present Revolution; its Progress and Prospects. By Capt. Fishbourne. Seeley & Co.

Capt. Fishbourne commanded the *Hermes* on her late visit to Nankin; and therefore saw much of the Civil War which threatens the Manchu throne of China. His views are altogether favourable to the Insurgents:—to their politics, to their conduct, and to the creed they hold. This creed he conceives to be a fair approach to Christianity. But there are circumstances which incline us to suspect that, to some extent, he misapprehends the nature of the movement and the character of its leaders. Personal observation is deceptive in all parts of the East, unless the observer has previous knowledge of Asiatic manners, as well as of Asiatic history and the spirit of old institutions. Capt. Fishbourne, ardent in his love of religious truth, and eager to enlist his countrymen's sympathies in favour of a people rising against their Pagan oppressors,—against their idols and their tyrants,—against detected imposture in the temple and intolerable ferocity in the palace,—accepts too credulously the best interpretation of events, and replies to his own doubts in a style rather cursory than convincing. His tendency to premature conclusions is displayed in the introductory chapter of his amiable volume, in which he draws a parallel, which would be complete were it correct, between England and China. Imperfect contrasts are as frequent as false analogies in the works of too impulsive writers. The Chinese reverence their dead, says Capt. Fishbourne; the antithesis to this being—"Our ancestors find their graves in our short memories." Still less palpable is the distinction between the two countries, when it is said—"Our highways are upon land; theirs are by water." There are canals in England, and roads in China,—though the proportion differs. Capt. Fishbourne himself notices the immense bridges, which conduct highways across rivers as "immense"; and his predecessors who penetrated to the interior, which he did not, describe the vast roads from frontier to frontier which intersect the empire in all directions. The Chinese unquestionably strengthen their streams with traffic,—but to qualify a parallel is to spoil it:—so that Venice might thus be painted without a piazza, and Holland without a path across the fields.

Slight as the point is, it illustrates Capt. Fishbourne's manner. We are commanding his book to our readers for its abundance of pleasant details, and therefore put them on their guard against the facility of its deductions. China is a region in which it is particularly difficult to obtain, from the most searching inquiry, any positive result. When no one can inform us, with any certainty, whether the reigning Emperor married his own sister or not, how difficult must it be to appreciate an unauthorized power, grounded in many elements, shared by numerous pretenders, and supported by multitudes who are ignorant alike of its origin and of its design! Capt. Fishbourne believes the mainspring of the revolution to be Christianity, and claims nearly all the merit for Protestant teachers. Travellers far more intimate with Chinese history dispute these propositions. They allow that a religious reformation, brought into the field, has armed the rebels with new enthusiasm and new terror; but they are unable so easily to separate the mysticism and the self-deification of their chiefs from that new system of thought which has eclipsed the ancient idolatry of China. The doctrine of divine unity has been preached in that empire by Mohammedans, and many of these are in arms beside Hung-siu-tsien, Tae-ping, or Tien-teh, whoever that individual is. Indeed, this leader, if he exist at all, resembles the "Chinese Mahomet" of M. Huc, "seeking to establish his power by fire and sword," rather than the inspired scholar of Hung-Jing, or the "defender of the faith," whom the missionaries have "saluted from afar." It will be remembered, that in questioning the value of Hung-Jing's account of his "relative" [Athen. No. 1422], we cautioned our readers against taking his statements for more than they were worth. Confirmation of our view comes from an unexpected quarter. Our Chinese authority, it will be remembered, described his kinsman's manners, and even the motion of his eyes. Capt. Fishbourne now says:—

"About the personality of Hung-siu-tsien obscurity and doubt still predominate. I am not aware that any foreigner has seen him since the outbreak of the Insurrection, or more recently than 1847, when, for a short season, he is believed to have been a resident in the house of the Rev. I. J. Roberts, at Canton. No one among the people or officers, whom we saw at Nankin, would tell us that he had seen him, though they all spoke of him as then present in that city, and as the greatest on earth, being 'the second son of the Heavenly Father.'"

There seems, in truth, to be a field of new Chinese kings,—rivals, partners, or subordinates. Capt. Fishbourne, however, accredits the story of a literary student who, failing to gain honours at a public examination, was exasperated by official partiality, and, by the aid of books, visions, and counsellors, helped in leading the nation, already fermenting, into a general revolt. But he gives up the anecdote about his studies corroborating his dreams, and puts it, as we put it, that the visions were reminiscences of the books. Probably the young candidate, as one of many whose paths to State honours were closed by the venality of Court functionaries, turned to account the commotions of the demoralized empire, even then at war within itself, and by his talents gained a leading position and held it, though he is not without his rivals in the insurgent camp. A man who was put to death at Pekin, as Tien-teh, declared that he himself had been elected a king, and that Hung-siu-tsien had acquired from him all his strategical art.—

"But we did not always agree in our views. I looked upon the place we had taken as too insignificant, and often inquired of him why he gave the

title of king to so many persons. Besides this, he placed great confidence in the practice of magic; although, even in former times, no one ever attained the throne by this means. He was, moreover, addicted to wine and debauchery, having with him thirty-six women. I longed, from the bottom of my heart, to hear of his defeat and death; as, but for him, I should have succeeded in seizing the reins of power."

Capt. Fishbourne sparingly scatters his personal narrative over a large surface of dissertation, which becomes fatiguing. It results that his volume is less popular in its contents than we had a right to expect. He met a number of insurgent chiefs in a formal interview.—

"They were dressed in long beautiful yellow silk capes with sleeves, with long hoods of the same material; the hood was stiffened out on the front part of the head with devices and letters, I suppose indicating the rank and title of the wearer; underneath these they had long loose robes reaching to the ankles, composed of rich red silk; long coloured boots, with thick white leather soles, completed their dress. One, he who had been sitting as judge, was a fine handsome man with a long brilliantly black beard, and rather an European countenance, somewhat Jewish—so European that Mr. Woodgate was much inclined to address him in French. ** The appearance and bearing of all those men gave me the idea that they were clever, decided, and determined, and from the constant solemn appeal to heaven to witness their assertion, or in reference to their belief, they showed themselves to be under a settled conviction that their mission was from thence."

After the Imperialist victory at Amoy a "bloody assize" took place in Chinese fashion:

"All found were brought to the Chinese admiral, whose vessel was close to us, so we saw all that was passing. He then issued a mandate for their destruction. At first they began by taking their heads off at the adjoining pier; this soon was fully occupied, and the executioners becoming fatigued, the work proceeded slowly, therefore an additional set commenced taking their heads off on the sides of the boats. This also proved too slow for them, and they commenced to throw them overboard, tied hand and foot. But this was too much for Europeans; so missionaries, merchants, sailors, marines, and officers, all rushed in, and stopped further proceedings. The mandarins, executioners, staff, and all, took themselves off very quickly, for fear of consequences they could not calculate upon, but which they felt they had richly deserved: 400 poor creatures were saved from destruction; 250 of these were wounded—some with twenty, others less, but more dangerous wounds. Some had their heads nearly severed; about thirty died. The mandarins then removed their scene of butchery mile outside the town; and during the next two days, after having obtained possession, they must have taken off upwards of two thousand heads, or otherwise destroyed that number of people."

Capt. Fishbourne's book, so far as it is *narrative*, contributes much information as to the progress of the civil war in China. On its speculative portions, which are too ample, we set less value. But the tone of the whole is pleasant, and enlivened by some picturesque delineations of the country and the people.

The Autobiography of John B. Gough, with a Continuation of his Life to the Present Time.

Tweedie.

Mr. Gough's 'Autobiography' is one of those stories of pious parents, childish impressions, early debauchery, and unexpected conversion at the crisis of desperation, such as forty years ago overflowed our popular literature. Let no one suppose that in speaking thus of Mr. Gough's narrative, we are making light of excess reformed,—that we mock the agonies of conscience, or doubt the possibility of the most depraved struggling up out of the filth of de-

pravity, and by experiences and counsels aiding in the extrication of other erring creatures desirous of renovation. The sad feature is, that hardly was the spirit-bottle laid aside for the pump, than Mr. Gough was hoisted up into public sight and superiority to "testify" and to teach. Such events as his finding old appetites too strong, his violating the solemn pledge taken, his getting drunk, and anew associating himself with the Temperance movement, were dramatized, served out and preached on by himself as fast as they occurred,—it having been discovered that the convertite possessed the power of impressing masses of hearers. In a "third part" we find worldly encouragement to coming Goughs to sober themselves, to confess, and to lecture. We have accounts enough to make the mouths of poor men water, of ovations and greetings, of serenades by "the Euterpeans and Quartette Club" of Boston, of the elegant silver medal worth somewhere between fifteen and twenty dollars intrinsically, presented to the reclaimed drunkard, with its device of "a fountain playing from a shell,"—the presentation of which (autobiographic modesty here quotes from the "Boston Bee,") called forth from Mr. Gough "an off-hand expression of gratitude, sincere, warm and gushing." Let us go on for a paragraph or two relating to an annual, a silver basket and a pencil-case.—

"At Bangor I was presented with an elegant annual. The following report I extract from a Bangor paper:—"Mr. Gough and the Ladies.—We have before stated, that the ladies made Mr. Gough, on Friday afternoon last, at the close of his address at the Hammond-street church, two beautiful presents, as "mementoes of their affectionate regard." Mrs. F. T. Wheeler was selected to make the presentation address, which she did with a lady-like grace, peculiarly her own. The ladies most active in setting the matter on foot are entitled to much praise, and we do not believe their generous affection could have selected, had they ransacked the country through, a more worthy individual than Mr. Gough as the recipient of their favours. We should like to call the names of several of the ladies we wot of, who have taken a very great interest in the present temperance movement, some of whom, we know, have been the means of doing much good, had we permission to do so. They may rest assured there are those who will never think of their names but with gratitude and affection. If it be not presumptuous, we will say to them persevere,—persevere."

Copies of the Bible presently rained in,—and, says the anonymous continuator of Mr. Gough's 'Autobiography,' abundance of little testimonials from little people.—

"At Cincinnati six fine little fellows waited on him as a deputation to present him with a gold pencil. At Gloucester six little girls came to him with bookmarks. At Hartford a Bible was given to him with an inscription, purporting that it was presented to him by his little friends."

Sobriety must be allowed to ask, whether these gifts were tendered as thank-offerings by ex-tipsy children who had submitted to the water-cure, or by the children of ex-tipsy parents? Next comes the tale of Mr. Gough's invitation to England, with the honours, raptures and conversions appertaining to it, with the parade of Sutherlands, Shaftesburys, Grosvenors, lending the sanction of their "strawberry leaves" to his anti-grape and anti-hop crusade,—and, going home from the lecture, we suppose, to dinner and cold water! Lastly, come reports of tremendous orations, full of cases of *delirium tremens*,—of rescued Johns and prayerful Janes—by which the throng was shown how one excitement could make an end of another excitement, and instructed how a weakness as old as "the Flood" could for ever be made an end of, if only men, women and children would come forward boldly, listen to intem-

perate Temperance orations, sign pledges, and, after having signed, keep the promise.

The Law of Nature and Nations as affected by Divine Law. By Leone Levi. Cash.

Mr. Levi does not appreciate what Mr. Tennyson calls the blessings of war. Commerce is the god of his idolatry; and he belongs to that class which would avoid war by being unprepared for it.

We speak with some diffidence concerning this gentleman's views,—for we confess that, as we understand them, they seem so weak and contradictory that we doubt whether he has accurately expressed or we correctly apprehended them. "If you meet the prince in the night you may stay him.—Nay by'r Lady, that, I think, he cannot.—Five shillings to one on't, with any man that knows the *statues*, he may stay him: *marry, not unless the prince be willing.*" So speaks Dogberry; and, with an apology for the comparison, so says our author.—"The right of making war is the prerogative of the governing body of the State: in the same way as individuals resign their right of self-defence or of punishment of crime to the State or its Magistrates, so nations agree that the right of making war shall vest in the Crown. The right of making war is the absolute prerogative of the State: the Crown is generalissimo of all sea and land forces whatever,—*marry, not unless they be willing;* for in the same page Mr. Levi asserts, that a soldier is not justified in fighting in a war which he thinks an unjust one. If Mr. Levi's position be correct, and the soldier have a discretion, he is bound to place himself in a position to exercise it properly: it is not enough that he does not think the war an unjust one; he is bound to satisfy himself that it is just, before he fights in it. Imagine then our soldiers in the Crimea studying in the first place the war of diplomats, which preceded the soldier's war,—then the narrative of the Vienna Conferences,—and finishing, by way of a little light reading, with seven or eight columns of Mr. Gladstone's simple arguments, to satisfy himself whether he can, as a Christian, obey his officer, and go into the trenches. He must, of course, keep up his reading, lest some reasonable offer of peace be rejected, and the war become an unjust one.

But our author does not only blame those who fight in an unjust war,—he quotes with approbation a passage from some peace pamphlet, in which the soldier who deliberately kills an enemy is disadvantageously contrasted with an assassin, "because he has not even the low plea of *revenge as a palliation.*" How a sane man, who is obliged to admit that war is a necessary evil, can publish such opinions we cannot comprehend. If Mr. Levi is impelled by his sense of duty to recommend a system of arbitration between nations, together with other powerful engines, in comparison with which Mrs. Partington's mop was a mighty instrument, good feeling should have forbidden the application to our soldiers of terms which, but for their palpable absurdity, would add a pang to many a bereaved heart. To most persons, we believe, nothing during the progress of this war has been more striking than the religious feelings—the simple piety—of these "assassins."

Although Mr. Levi, in his Preface, states (in our opinion, with an unnecessary and improper diffidence), that, as a layman, any theological disquisition on his part would be inadmissible, yet his arguments are chiefly drawn from Holy Scripture, which would be a reason for not entering more fully into them in this place, if it were otherwise desirable to do so. We do not, however, think that any new argu-

ments will be found in this book, or that old ones gain any new charm in the author's hands.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Ivan III.; or, a Day and Night in Russia: a Dramatic Sketch, in Five Acts. By John Bell, Sculptor. (Chapman & Hall.)—Among pleasant anecdotes of Art, is the story of Gainsborough's passion for Abel's *viol di gamba*. Among utterances marking the calibre of a man's intellect, we have always rated Burney's literary efforts—made not in his great book on his own subject, so much as in such excursions into other worlds as the music-master's "Life of Metastasio" and his long-winded Astronomical poem. Following this strain, we ought to recognize the pains bestowed on a tragedy and on a novel, as well as on his "Rhymes on Art," by the late President of our Royal Academy. Be the results in such cases complete or incomplete, the fact of their being made at all denotes the aspiration and variety of cultivation, which are good arrows in an artist's quiver. Mr. Bell's tragedy may not be worth much, either dramatically or poetically,—but even if it be viewed with reference to his training as a sculptor, his time was better spent over it than it might have been in gathering Exhibition scandals, or wasting the evening hours on the staircase of some great house, in which the *Macenas*, if sufficiently plied and frequented, may, on some day of extravagance, allow a *Grace* or a *Dorothea* to be placed. What has been said will have indicated the manner of good which we find in "Ivan III." But Mr. Bell's dramatic sketch is further noticeable as one more evidence of the strong hold with which the semi-savage Romance of Russian history has possessed modern imagination. Without going so far back as the days of *Braganza Jephson* and *Hayley*,—were we to begin with the last generation of dramatic aspirants, including Sotheby, and Sheil, and Maturin, and Buck,—a curious list of plays, we imagine, might be drawn out, in which it would seem that the same violent contrast betwixt ferocious barbarism and semblance of magnificence had attracted "all and sundry" spirits. More recently still, and without any reference to the war, we find the *Empress Catherine* figuring as a "Kate of Consolation" to Mlle. Rachel, when bent on impersonation of a new wickedness—as a *Queen of Hearts* most precious to M. Meyerbeer, when in search of a strongly-characterized heroine, to fill the space betwixt *Fides* of Leyden and "L'Africaine." There can be no doubt, then, that Russia is an attractive field for the modern artist: but its Shakespeares and Scotts are to come,—the strangers, at least, who have endeavoured from without the circle of its snows to depict its great men, and great bears, its gallant women, and their tyrannical favourites, have failed,—our English sculptor among the number. There is as yet no drama or romance in the English or French language that approaches in interest the real Memoirs of the Princess Dashkoff, published from Miss Wilmot's papers some years ago.

Joy and Care: a Friendly Book for Young Mothers. By Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. (New York, Scribner; London, Triibner & Co.)—In America, it is said, there are no children; yet here is an elaborate treatise on their treatment! Mrs. Tuthill's little work on the management of children is written in a truthful and earnest spirit. Her remarks on the diet, exercise, and attire of children are judicious, and evince acquaintance with the subject—but there is scarcely anything in her book that will strike English mothers as new. Certainly, the advice is not of the freshest for this side of the Atlantic. To the credit of our countrywomen, we may assert, that none but the poorest and most ignorant can require to be instructed in the duties necessary for the proper rearing of children. We trust, too, that all women, from the highest to the lowest, are able to tend the sick when required. Nursing is so entirely a woman's duty, that we cannot understand how an acquaintance with the requirements of the sick should need to be gathered from books. Is this ignorance of women in their commonest duties the result of that *homelessness* which is fast

becoming an institution in America? If so, we may bless our stars that our daughters are not educated in the so-called "paradise of pretty girls." No book can teach a woman those delicate and tender attentions which are so charming in the sick-room. They must be habits—not lessons. They must spring from the heart alone.

The Hundred Boston Orators: appointed by the Municipal Authorities and other Public Bodies, from 1770 to 1852, comprising Historical Gleanings. By J. S. Loring. (Boston, Jewett; London, Trübner & Co.)—These speeches, interspersed with biographical sketches, are interesting as examples of American eloquence, and as commentaries on the political and personal history of the Union. The orations, as well as the criticisms, abound in hyperbole. Benjamin Harding, "a carving-knife whetted on a brick-bat," is depicted as a man with "a livid face," a "deformed finger, crooked like an audacious note of interrogation," who spoke so severely that had Job been afflicted with a speech from him "he would have bounded, like a parched pea, from his statural mound, seized upon the adjacent pitchfork, and scattered death and destruction around him." He accused his antagonist of coming "from a country where the people could see a dollar with the naked eye as far as through a telescope." Hillard's Boston philippic is said to have contained "passages of the highest eloquence, couched in language of a Tyrian dye." David Henshaw was "a Hercules in intellect and a democrat in principle." Rufus Choate, famous for always driving "a substantive and six," is reported when he "rolled up those tremendous climaxes, raised his commanding form upon his toes, came down upon his heels like two paviors' rammers, and shook the whole firmament of the Common Council chamber like an earthquake." "If the magnetic telegraph were affixed to his lips the words would leap upon the wires." His mind "is as rapid as consists with sanity." His autograph "resembles the map of Ohio." By a still bolder rhetorician we are told of "a roar of laughter which, like a *feu-de-joie*, would run down the course of ages," and by another, of a man "the motion of whose pyrotechnic mind was as the whiz of a hundred rockets." Specimens like these do not, of course, represent the qualities of American oratory; but they are fair illustrations of its faults. Its excellencies are many and striking; but before a speaker rises into eloquence he must forget the use of this turgid language, which contrasted with it, is like the froth in a pot compared with the foam of the ocean.

How shall the Strong Man use his Strength? or, the Right and Duty of War; with Application to the Present Crisis. By V. Lushington. (Bell & Daldy.)—A specimen of Mr. Lushington's argument is contained in his note on the absence of religious papers in the Parliamentary papers on the War. The only pious reference is a conventional phrase in the formal declaration of War. "It is in such silence and such utterance," says Mr. Lushington, "that the practical Atheism of modern politics is clearly shown." But what of the Russian manifestoes, which swarm with Divine names and holy words "thick as the humming bees that hunt the golden dew"? Count Nesselrode, to whom Mr. Lushington imputes a habit of "hard-lying," is assuredly not charged with "practical Atheism" of the kind here indicated. The remainder of the tract is devoted to show that the Russian War is just, and that the English nation is infected with many sins—sins, among others, of the Barnum colour. A history—full, true and particular—of the commercial scandals he points at would fill a curious volume.

A Popular Military and Naval Dictionary of Implements and War Terms. By A. Piper. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Since it has come within the province of every journalist to note whether basket batteries are well or ill contrived,—to describe epaulements, fougasses, gabionades, and other intricacies of warlike fortification,—the value of an explanatory manual such as this becomes obvious. To use the word "orthography" in its military sense, without appending a gloss, would be to confuse the most intelligent mind. Mr. Piper's Dictionary is therefore a useful publication,

and it has been creditably prepared. We do not see, however, the necessity for such definitions as—"Gallant; brave, high-spirited, courageous," or—"Intrepid; brave, undaunted, not shaking with fear." Surely the etymology of war might thus be indefinitely extended; since "Brave" might in its turn be expounded as "gallant" or "courageous." To inform us that "Peace" means "freedom from war with a foreign nation" suggests the question whether peace and civil war can exist at the same time. Mr. Piper should have kept within the technicalities of his subject.

British Antiquities: their Present Treatment and their Real Claims. By A. Henry Rhind. (Edinburgh, Black.)—Mr. Rhind goes over the facts of the Faussett case and kindred misdeeds of the Trustees of the British Museum and other constituted authorities both in England and Scotland, and makes an especial appeal to landowners to give directions to their servants to see to the preservation of all ancient monuments on their estates. He states, to our surprise, that having pressed upon the Directors of the Crystal Palace the propriety of preserving in their building or the surrounding park specimen or two of the structures of our own primeval population, they declined to adopt the suggestion, on the ground that such reproductions would be "interesting only to a limited class of persons."

The Ecclesiastical History of New England; comprising not only Religious, but also Moral and other Relations. By Joseph B. Felt. Vol. I. (Boston, Congregational Library Association.)—Twenty years of labour, a visit to this country, and "the overhauling of an incredible mass of old manuscripts in the archives of Massachusetts," have been applied, as we are told, in the compilation of the work of which this is the first-fruits. The result is not proportioned to the pains. In dealing with his materials the author has committed two great mistakes. He has thrown them into the form of annals—a form fatal to continuous reading—and he has not been careful in the citation of authorities, without which, in the absence of personal knowledge, an historical work can be of little value. A multitude of minute particulars are arranged in chronological order—many of them of interest, but not new—in connexion with the Pilgrim Fathers,—many of them trifling in the lowest degree. The book should have been termed, not a history, but collections for a history. In that form it may hereafter be serviceable to some one who can deal with it in an historical spirit. The internal squabbles of the colonists are not of sufficient importance to justify the publication of all the minutest facts respecting them. With all their determined love of freedom, for which they are to be held in everlasting honour, they were mere fallible, half-enlightened men, many of whose actions were at variance with their principles, and brought considerable disgrace upon their cause.

Old Stones. By the Rev. W. G. Symonds, F.G.S. (Malvern, Lamb.)—These "Old Stones" are published in "the hope that they may assist in restoring the old tower of an old church." Such a motive might lead many persons to purchase the book, but to leave it unread. If they did so they would lose some very pleasant reading and a good deal of sound instruction. This quaint title is attached to a book that contains notes of lectures on the geology of Malvern and its neighbourhood. Mr. Symonds is rector of Penduck, and has dedicated his work to the members of the Malvern, Woolhope, and Cotteswold Natural History Field Clubs, before whom the substance of it has been delivered in the form of lectures. The district in which the members of those clubs meet is eminently fitted for the study of geology;—and as an introduction to this science and a graphic and pleasing account of the Malvern Hills, we can recommend this little volume. An earnest appeal for more natural-history teaching, and for less "cramming our school children with religious doctrines," is made by our clerical author.

The Medical Profession in its Relations to Society and the State. By J. F. Clarke. (Churchill.)—This is an eloquent address on the subject to which it relates, and was delivered as an oration on the

eighty-second anniversary of the Medical Society of London.

A Supplement to Baines's Flora of Yorkshire, with a Map. By J. G. Baker and J. Nowell. (Pamplin.)—Our counties have no natural distinctions; therefore, the plants and animals of one of them may be precisely the same as the other. According to their extent, and the variety of land and coast they present, will be the field they offer for natural-history observations. Few English counties present so great a variety as Yorkshire; and one of its Ridings is more than one naturalist would find it convenient to work upon. That such is the case is proved by the fact, presented by the appearance of this work, which is a 'Supplement' to a work of not greater size than itself. The plants given in this 'Supplement' have been evidently examined with great care, and general conclusions with regard to their distribution are given in the Introduction. We are glad to find that the contributors to our local Floras are beginning to perceive that there are laws which regulate the distribution of plants, even in limited districts, and that a higher purpose may be kept in view in recording the localities of plants than in enabling the collector of species to obtain a favourite specimen. Those interested in the question of the distribution of plants in Great Britain in general, or the Flora of Yorkshire in particular, will find this work an essential part of their libraries.

A Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry, with numerous Examples. By J. Todhunter, M.A. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Co.)—We are happy to receive a fresh contribution to mathematical instruction from the pen of so successful a teacher as Mr. Todhunter, whose previous efforts in this line have proved that he possesses no common qualifications for the task of clearly expounding and appropriately illustrating the exact sciences. In the work before us he gives all that is necessary to a thorough comprehension of Conic Sections analytically treated, stating and demonstrating the propositions usually included in that subject with remarkable distinctness, and supplying a few chapters on the recently introduced methods of abridged notation. Mr. Todhunter shows a most commendable concern for the improvement of his readers, points out the matters requiring their careful attention, and expresses a kindly sympathy with their difficulties, which he does his best to alleviate. The examples—both those which are worked out and those which are left to be worked by the student—are selected from the best sources, and carefully graduated to suit the increasing knowledge and growing ability of the reader.

A second volume of *Virgil*, containing the last six books of the *Aeneid*, and the Georgics, has been added to "Chambers's Educational Course." It resembles the first volume in correctness, neatness, and practical utility, the notes being well adapted both in quantity and quality to throw light upon the text without encumbering it. Messrs. Chambers have also published *A Key to Practical Mathematics*, containing solutions of the exercises in their treatise on that subject.—We have pleasure in announcing the second edition of Professor Pillans's *First Steps in the Physical and Classical Geography of the Ancient World*, which is a little work drawn up on a very superior plan, and well calculated for the use of those who are in the earlier stages of classical study. The author proceeds upon the sound principles of attaching more importance to natural than to conventional divisions of countries, and invariably associating the mention of each name of a place with some mythological legend, historical event, or remarkable peculiarity.

LETISON OF NEW BOOKS.

- Abomination of Desolation Come, by a Camb. M.A. Layman, 3s.
- Adam's Sacred Geographies, 3rd edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
- Adulterers of Food and Drink, over 1s. 6d. bds.
- Amusing Lib., "Conscience's Tales of Old Flanders," fc. 8vo. 2s.
- Amusing Lib., "Conscience's Misery of Rickettsickack," fc. 8vo. 2s.
- Anderson's Life and Letters, by Hon. Mrs. Anderson, 6th edit. 4s.
- Bailey's Handbook to Newstead Abbey, illust. 12mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
- Baldwin's Illustrated Handbook of Genesis, 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s. cl.
- Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook of the Holy Land, 3d. cl.
- Caldwell's (Robt.) Gold Era of Victoria, 8vo. 2s. cl.
- Cavalry Tactics, 2 vols. 18mo. 1s. half-cl.
- Caxton's Game of the Chess, 4to. 42s. half-cl. 63s. morocco.
- Childs's American Antislavery, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
- Clarendon (D. K.) Railway Machinery, 2 vols. imp. 4to. 4l. 1s.
- Collins's Shilling Atlas of the World, 4to. 1s. awd.
- Crowdon's Aunt Jane's Verses for Children, 2nd edit. fc. 8vo. 2s. ed.

- Cruse's (Rev. F.) Village Sermons, fc. 8vo. 5s. cl.
- Davies's Volume for a Lending Library, 4th edit. fc. 8vo. 4s. cl.
- Day's "Mirrort's Land and Out of Paris," 8vo. 6s. cl.
- Florida's New Paradise, by Captain H. C. Palmer, 12mo. 4s.
- Fruit's of Enterprise exhibited in Travels in Belzoni, 13th edit. 3s.
- Furion's Sermons to English Congregation on the Continent, 2s.
- Gertude, or Family Pride, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols. 31s. ed. cl.
- Glass's (J.) Reminiscences of Manningtree, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- Gordon by the Spectator, 2 vols. 18mo. 1s. 6d. hf.-bd.
- Harden's Rife and Light Infantry Tactics, 2 vols. 18mo. 1s. 6d. hf.-bd.
- Higgins, The Earth: its Physical Condition, 4c. new edit. 4s. 6d.
- Holyoake, Modern Athelstan, by Miss Collet, 12mo. 1s. awd.
- Horus, Latin, by Doering, English Notes by Anthon, 7s. 6d. cl.
- Horne's A Short History of the East, by Committee of Malta Protestant College, 2nd edit. 8vo. 2s. cl.
- Kingley's Glaucon, 3rd edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
- Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, Vol. 7, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
- Lawson's Letters for Little Boys, Girls, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
- Magnus's (Geo.) Crystal Palace Alphabet, oblong, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
- Parciall's Sermons Bearing on Subjects of the Day, 3s. 6d. cl.
- Perrin's Spelling and Pronunciation of French, by Gros, 2s. cl.
- Pope's Imitation of Horace, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
- Railway Library, "The Old Commodore," post 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
- Ralston's (Dr. H.) Subjective Logic of Hegel, post 8vo. 2s. awd.
- Taylor's Beekeeper's Manual, 5th edit. illustrated, fc. 8vo. 4s.
- Taylor's (D. P.) Prayers, by Rev. J. Clapham, 5th edit. fc. 8vo. 4s. cl.
- Thomson, Dr., "The Four Elements," 12mo. 1s. 6d. bds.
- Wetherill's Botany for Beginners, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
- Wickenden's Revelations of a Poor Curate, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl.
- Williams's Gospel Narrative of our Lord's Resurrection, 9s. cl.
- Yonge's Phrasiological English-Latin Dictionary, 9s. cl.

IN THE CHANNEL.

LIKE a fair Queen reclining on a throne,
Tranquill in untried strength, lies yon dear isle;
Serene her aspect and unbound her zone,
As if the world's wild passions were—her slaves!
Lazily languid, an assuring smile
Plays in her dimples, for around her rise
This multitudinous chivalry of waves,
The guardians of her beauty: not a cloud
Throws its thin shadow on her lustrous eyes,
But countless squadrons murmur deep and loud:
No wind breathes threatening from a foreign shore,
But the white steeds upheave their crests of brine,
Shake their fierce manes, and rampant rush in line:
And England smiles securely evermore.

LDNSDALE MAHON.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Certosa di Pesio, August.

THE monks of the palmy days of monachism have left behind them many evidences of having been exceedingly shrewd judges of the things appertaining to the material world they lived in. Among these, perhaps the most striking is that presented by the selection of localities for their principal establishments. No Tusser or Arthur Young knew better than the Benedictines and Carthusians of the darkest centuries all the points to be observed in choosing the site for a human dwelling. Some considerations, indeed, calculated to insure a large mixture of the "duke" with the "utile," seem to have entered more abundantly into the plans of the world-despising cenobites than into those of the modern social economists. Rarely indeed is the site of a large and wealthy monastery found unmarked by peculiar charm of some sort. I was by no means surprised, therefore, to find that the old Carthusians, who, in the thirteenth century, had sought refuge from the turbulent and very disagreeable world around them in the valley of the Pesio, had selected one of the most lovely alpine scenes I have ever met with.

The little mountain stream of the Pesio, which falls into the Tanaro before it has had space enough to acquire such size as would fairly entitle it to be called a river, rises in that high part of the Maritime Alps which is crossed by the great road from Nice to Turin, over the well-known Col di Tenda. It runs during the greater part of its course due southwards, nearly in a parallel line with the great road above mentioned, some ten miles to the eastward of it. From Turin, a railroad recently opened carries the traveller in two hours and a half to Cuneo. From that city a pretty drive, first crossing the Stura, and then skirting the northern foot of the mountains towards the east, brings him at the distance of about ten miles to the little manufacturing town of Chiusa. At this point the valley of the Pesio opens out into the plain; and the road turning up it southwards reaches the *ci-devant* monastery after some five miles of continuous ascent by the side of the brawling stream, which at every step speaks more plainly its mountain birth and wild torrent nature. Very shortly after leaving Chiusa the peculiar beauty

of the valley begins. Meadows of the brightest green, unspeakably delicious to eyes that have long looked on grey and brown substitutes for green, skirt the stream on either side, run up the sub-siding slopes for a few hundred yards, and are then hedged in by the coppice wood that covers the mountain sides, till this in its turn is overtopped by naked walls of bare cliff, streaked here and there with snow, and variegated, wherever a little earth has been able to lodge itself, with a few black pines. The soft meadows of the lower part of the valley are richly ornamented with chestnut trees of a most magnificent growth, not, as is generally the case, packed together in masses so as to prevent the development and injure the beauty of the trees, but admirably disposed, singly or in small groups, in a manner which gives the valley the aspect of the richest park scenery.

In the midst of this, on the right bank of the stream, stands the vast mass of buildings which formed the Certosa, or Carthusian convent—a vast mass of building still, though but a portion of that which existed at the time of the suppression of the community by the French. Seven monks only, together with the lay-brothers, who served them, inhabited this enormous dwelling, and possessed the large estates depending on it, at the time when they were thrust forth, and their possessions declared national property. For some years after their expulsion, according to the information given me by an old country gentleman of the neighbourhood, who remembers those days, the convent was absolutely abandoned to neglect and plunder; and seems to have been considered lawful game, by anybody from the neighbouring towns or estates, who, having need of a column or two, or a few stones, might find it cheaper to cart them from this solitude than to obtain them from any other less prepared quarry. More than one extensive *corps de logis* has entirely disappeared, as well as a vast quantity of marbles stripped from the remaining portions of the building. A tower also, which old engravings show to have once decorated the convent, exists no longer.

Yet the remaining portion, which has been put into tolerably good repair, would, if fully inhabited, be abundantly sufficient to lodge between two and three hundred inmates. A Carthusian convent must always be larger in proportion to the number of the community intended to inhabit it, than that of any other order; for these monks, as the reader will probably remember, were not cœnobites: they did not eat in common refectories; but each inhabited a separate, and often partially isolated, little house or suite of apartments of his own. This generally consisted of three or four rooms, and mostly had attached to it a small private garden for the recreation and exercise of its inhabitant.

The present proprietor of the property purchased it solely, I am assured, for the sake of the fuel afforded by the woods on the neighbouring mountain sides, which he needed for the consumption of large glass-works carried on by him at Chiussa. But chance having brought hither our countryman, the well-known hydro-pathic, Capt. Claridge, he at once pitched on the abandoned convent as a *locale* admirably adapted for a water-cure establishment. No sooner was the notion conceived than it began to receive its execution from his energy and activity. He leased the building, and in 1848 opened it to the public. As soon, however, as it was well set going, Capt. Claridge seems to have felt that his part was accomplished, as he had no desire to make a trading speculation of the matter. So he gave up his lease and interest to others; and though still often an inmate, he is so only as a visitor. The present director is a German, Herr Buchheister; and the medical superintendent, M. le Docteur le Févre, a Frenchman. It must be admitted, that for those whose sanitary creed is summed up in the brief and absolute Pindaric formula—"ἀποτον μεν ιδωμ,"—it would be difficult to find a spot offering greater facilities for their favourite practices. Water of excellent quality, and in the greatest abundance, has been conducted hither and thither in every direction along the hill-sides by the skilful system of irrigation, that left no upland meadow, or even isolated

knoll
old C
stance
sonry
infer
umb
to ex
to st
vigor
and
the p
requi
enjoy
and
stou
ing.
N
add
path
that
am
conv
for
of t
shee
no
nor
in
to b
the ab
it i
anx
mot
own
mem
exc
adu
eig
Th
sup
roo
hal
me
wh
via
foun
or
as
eve
the
Pr
au
he
cap
the
ing
ev
ha
so
to
cl
wo
ni
ar
a
an
sm
ve
pa
la
ne
ta
de
m
ri
gi
ti
ve
t
C
fa
in
w
t
t
XUM

knoll, unfertilized by the unsparing labour of the old Carthusians;—even at the cost, in some instances, of aqueducts supported on pillars of masonry, which alone remain standing to show the inferior industry of their lay successors. Delicieux umbrageous garden walks entice the valetudinarian to exercise; mountain paths in abundance are there to strengthen the limbs and lungs of the more vigorous convalescent; while cloud-veiled summits and naked cliffs tempt the longer excursions of the practised cragsman. Even in wet weather any required amount of exercise may be commodiously enjoyed; for enough of the extensive cloisters and ambulatories of the monks remain to give a stout walker room to tire himself without re-treading the same flags unpleasantly often.

Nevertheless, the directors of the establishment address their invitations not only to the hydro-pathic, but to the general public. And I fancy that the greater number of the inmates, nearly amounting to a hundred, who are now under the convent roof, have, like me and mine, come hither for the sake of the cool air and picturesque scenery of the mountain valley, rather than for its wet sheets and amphibious observances. It is, indeed, no small advantage to such strangers from the northern side of the Alps as may find themselves in Italy during the months of July and August, to have a place of refuge provided for them, where the average temperature is rather below, than above, that of a common English summer. And it is fair to add, that Herr Buchheister appears anxious to render his convent as agreeable to the motley crowd of various nationalities within its walls as the different tastes of his guests and his own means will permit. It may be as well also to mention the scale of prices fixed for the inmates, exclusive of fees for medical treatment. Each adult pays seven francs a day, or one hundred and eighty a month, and half-a-franc a day for service. This includes lodging, and breakfast, dinner, and supper taken at the public table. A private sitting room is charged separately: and one franc and a half extra is paid by those who choose to take their meals in private. The table is served in a somewhat homely style, but with abundance, and with viands of fully equal quality to such as could be found in any part of Piedmont, save Turin, Genoa, or Nice.

With the water-cure as here administered I have, as I have said, had nothing to do. As one, however, who has in his day taken the water under the auspices of the great patriarch of hydropathy, Preissnitz, I may be permitted to observe that the austere practice of the Gräfenberg sage appears here to be modified, to suit the slenderest water capacity. I see comfortable patients not only taking their hot soup at dinner, but absolutely enjoying hot tea and coffee every morning and every evening;—enormities which at Gräfenberg would have made the very streams run backward to their sources with horror, and have caused the culprits to be declared rebels against the Nereids, and excluded from the benefits of water for ever. Nay, worse even than this!—hear it not, shade of Preissnitz!—Provision has been made for such degenerate and recreant hydropathists as may choose to borrow a hint from the pilgrims who boiled their peas, and take their water *warm*; for in a hidden and snug corner of the huge building may be found a very comfortable range of warm baths!

Our miscellaneous community is chiefly composed of English and Piedmontese. Among the latter we have not been without some men of note. The present Minister of the Interior, Rattazzi, is for the nonce a Carthusian; and a few days since we had the still more well-known ex-minister, Massimo Azeglio. His stay here gave rise to an amusing specimen of newspaper intelligence which is worth recording, for the behoof of those who still entertain a high veneration for the veraciousness of *print*.

A few days ago our Galignani informed us, on the authority of "the Turin papers," that the Cav. Massimo Azeglio had had a narrow escape from losing his eyesight, at Peso, from burns, which he had been subjected to by his endeavours to put out the clothes of a child on fire. Now it is quite true that the Cav. Azeglio had, to the

great sorrow of all here, been badly burnt in the face. But the accident occurred from some fire, which the good-natured ex-statesman, who was assisting some young people in their endeavours to amuse the company one fine night in the garden, was holding close to his person, under a sheet, for the purpose of personifying a *ghost*! But then the other story—(not invented most assuredly by the hero of it)—the heroic self-sacrifice for the endangered child—*looked better* for the public eye than the catastrophe of the statesman playing ghost.

T. A. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE meeting of the British Association at Glasgow promises to be one of the most interesting of the series. Many attractive names are already announced,—and the visitors from abroad will include a cluster of persons illustrious by their rank and attainments. Prince Albert has been compelled to decline the invitation; but several members of the Imperial family of France will attend the meeting:—including the Prince of Canino and two of his daughters, and (probably) Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. MM. Retzius, De Verneuil, Kölker, Steetz, Dumas, Persos, Dr. Milne-Edwards, and Baron Liebig are announced. A goodly gathering of our own Scientific celebrities will take place. The Association is already assured of the presence—subject of course to unforeseen accidents—of Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles Lyell, Profs. Sedgwick and Phillips, Lord Dunraven, Col. Pollock and Mr. Hugh Miller, in the Geological Section,—of Sir John Richardson, Col. Sabine, Dr. Scoresby, Sir John Ross, and Capt. Collinson, in the Geographical Section,—of Sir William Jardine, Drs. Fleming and Inglis, Balfour, Lankester, and Carpenter, Messrs. J. Gould, W. J. Burchell, N. B. Ward, in the Section of Natural History,—of Lord Harrington, Col. Sykes, Messrs. Cheshire, Newmarch, and Tooke, in the Section of Statistics,—of Profs. Faraday, Graham, Daubeny, Playfair, and Drs. Gregory and Hassall, in the Chemical Section. Col. Rawlinson and Sir David Brewster will also, we understand, be present. Great preparations are being made to receive these guests. Many of the large manufacturing establishments of Glasgow will be open to the scientific strangers. We may mention—Messrs. Napier & Sons' Engine Works, and the screw-ship *Persia*, the largest steamer now afloat;—Messrs. Tennant & Co.'s Chemical Works, St. Rollox, the most extensive, perhaps, in the world, with a stalk or chimney 440 feet high.—Mr. Dixon's Iron Works, with Condié's steam hammer at work,—Messrs. Monteith & Co.'s Turkey Red Works,—Messrs. Templeton & Co.'s Carpet Factory,—the Power Loom and Spinning Factories of Messrs. Scott, Grant, Johnston, and Robertson,—the Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Murdoch & Doddrell,—the Alum Works of Messrs. John Wilson & Sons,—the Sewed Muslin Ware houses of Messrs. Brown, and of Messrs. Macdonald,—the Thread Manufactories of Messrs. Alexander of Glasgow, and of Messrs. J. & P. Coats of Paisley. These are only a few. An excursion to Arran will take place on Thursday, the 20th; and one on the previous Saturday will probably be arranged for Lochlomond. A Museum of Chemical Products, and one of Local Geological Specimens, are both in a forward state of preparation; and it is probable that a number of the Marine Animals of the Clyde will be exhibited alive in Vivaria, constructed after the fashion of those now familiar to our metropolitan public in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

It is announced in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 17th of August (just at hand) that the Managing Committee of the German Natural Philosophers and Physicians have postponed the meeting, which was to have taken place next month (September), to another year, on account of the disturbances caused by cholera. We hasten to lay this intelligence before our readers, as some of them were probably purposing to attend the conference.

During the past week the Isle of Wight has been the scene of some interesting antiquarian excursions and discourses:—the Archaeological

Association having held an attractive session at Newport.

The death of Mr. Colburn is announced in the daily papers. Besides having been an active and prosperous publisher, under whose auspices many good and useful works have been given to the world, including the 'Diaries' of Pepys and Evelyn, the early works of Sir E. B. Lytton,—Mr. Colburn was at one time largely interested in periodical literature. The *New Monthly Magazine*, which now bears his name, was founded by him with Campbell as editor; he was also, at one time or other, proprietor—or part proprietor—of the *London Weekly Review*, afterwards the *Court Journal*, the *Literary Gazette*, and the *Sunday Times*.

Before parting, for the present, from the subject of the Government grant for promotion of Science, we may take occasion to raise the question—and we submit it to the Council of the Royal Society with due diffidence—whether it would not be wiser in them to publish an annual report of the disbursement of the money? A Correspondent, himself a Fellow of the Royal Society, complains of the want of due publicity. He writes:—"One circumstance has not, I believe, been noticed, to which I take the liberty of calling attention, now that the grant appears likely to be (very properly) continued. Speaking as a Fellow of the Royal Society in the habit of receiving all their publications, I may state that, as regards the Society generally, or the public, no notice of the application of this grant, or even of its existence, is taken either in their Transactions, Proceedings, or Annual Accounts. It is very proper, no doubt, that the disposal of the money should be left to the Council,—but I believe it to be equally proper and beneficial that the Society generally, and even the public, should be informed how the grant is bestowed, and what are its scientific results. I presume that it is from private information alone that you have given a list of persons who have received share of the fund. Lord Brougham, I suppose, has it from a similar source; but I think that in the interest of the Society and of science the application should be made generally known."—Of course the Council of the Royal Society *does* report to the Government on the expenditure of this public money; and very probably members of the House of Commons may know how to obtain copies of their reports. But we do not—at the moment—see any reason for withholding this information from the general public.

M. Dupin, sen., it is said, is about to issue a new volume of '*Memoirs*'.

It is not often that men of genius are selected as the heirs of wealthy men. With women they are more successful;—but then the ladies nearly always make their own conditions. They marry the objects of their admiration. A list of the men of literary fame who—by virtue of their works—have charmed themselves, like Balzac, into the houses of wealthy and noble brides would fill a column. A list of those who have won their way into the *wills* of wealthy men, like Washington Irving, might be counted on a hand. This select list—if we may credit French report—has been enlarged by a new example. The story runs as follows:—A few days ago, a very old man, living at Poitiers, possessing a fortune of 600,000 francs, and without heirs, caused M. Dumas' '*Monte Christo*' to be read to him during an illness. The work charmed him. He made inquiries about the author, and learned that he had once possessed, at St.-Germain-en-Laye, a property to which he had given the name of his romance, but which circumstances had obliged him to sell. Without caring to hear more, the invalid took a pen and thus wrote to the novelist: "Sir, I am old; I am ill; I am moderately rich. Your '*Monte Christo*' has lately been read to me, and has greatly contributed to dissipate my *ennui*, and diminish my sufferings. Having no children, and being likely to be ere long called hence, I cannot do better than leave part of my fortune to an author to whom I owe so much. I divide my fortune then into two parts, giving one to the poor of Poitiers, and the other to you. Be so good as to receive, &c." At first, so runs the tale, M. Alexandre Dumas hesitated to believe in the authenticity of

this letter—which is not wonderful, perhaps, considering how closely its style resembles his own; but in the course of the day a notary of Paris called upon him, and satisfied him on that point.—Our readers will believe just as much of this fresh episode of 'Monte Christo' as they please. We hope it is quite true; but we should not be surprised to hear that it is no more than an ingenious publisher's puff. Is there a new edition of 'Monte Christo' in the press?

By a slip of the pen, not discovered until too late to correct the press, we last week misprinted the Christian name of the Author of 'Locke's Writings and Philosophy Considered.' The author writes to correct the mistake:—

"August 20.

"Will you have the goodness to correct a mistake in your last *Athenæum*, where the author of a volume on Locke's writings is called Mr. David, instead of Edward Tagart. I am sorry the reviewer should think the book characterized so much by bad feeling and temper, and charge me with misrepresenting the motives of Reid, and falsifying the words of Hume. But surely I have always quoted Hume's language faithfully, and have only attributed to Reid—in common with Beattie and Oswald—a very natural feeling to account in some degree for their injustice to Locke. The Scotch writers have so long held possession of the field of mental and moral science in this country, that it seems as if no man was to be tolerated who ventures a word in favour of the school of Locke and Hartley, and even contends for its superiority. But 'velet quantum.'—I am, Sir,

"EDWARD TAGART."

—We cannot re-open the question. That Mr. Tagart has unfaithfully rendered the language of Hume, we showed by a double quotation last week. As to the suggestion that we are inclined to give an unfair preference to Scottish, as compared against English, speculation, Mr. Tagart must be aware that such a charge is absurd.

Preliminary measures have been adopted for founding in Edinburgh a "Scottish Meteorological Society." The Duke of Argyll is the provisional President, and Mr. A. K. Johnston the Honorary Secretary. A series of resolutions, passed at a first meeting, under the presidency of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is in circulation among meteorologists, and we understand, that the proposal meets with favour. The chief resolution declares that—"The Meeting, having taken into consideration the expediency of forming a Scottish Meteorological Society, and having had laid before it letters from many eminent persons conversant with the subject recommending the proposed measure and promising support; being moreover, deeply impressed with the importance of ascertaining the laws which determine the climate and weather of localities at different seasons, and seeing that the state and changes of the atmosphere affect so materially health, agriculture, navigation, and other national interests,—the Meeting cordially concurs in the proposal to have Meteorological observations carried on systematically throughout Scotland, and properly registered, with a view to their being afterwards sent to some central office for the purpose of classification and publication." The following gentlemen were appointed a Provisional Council:—Sir J. S. Forbes, Sir W. Gibson-Craig, Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Sir W. Jardine, the Hon. B. Primrose, D. Milne Home, Esq., W. Pitt Dundas, Esq., Capt. Kerr, R.E., Prof. Anderson, Dr. G. Wilson, Prof. Forbes, Dr. Fleming, Hugh Miller, Esq., W. Swan, Esq., Charles Lawson, Esq., James Bryson, Esq., Prof. Alison, Prof. Wilson, T. Stevenson, Esq., Prof. Traill, J. Wilson, Esq., J. Miller, Esq., J. M. Hog, Esq.

An interesting solemnity will take place, at Salzburg, on the 9th of September next. Father Joachim Harpinger, once the well-known "Capuziner Rothbart" of the Tyrolean insurrection of 1809, will celebrate on that day the fifty years' jubilee of his priesthood, on which occasion the great-granddaughter of the Sandwith, Andreas Hofer, a little girl of only four years, will officiate as "Kranzjungfer." A biography of the martial priest-jubilant, from the pen of Herr von Schallhammer, of Salzburg, is to appear for the occasion.

American papers are remarking on the absence of all literary effort in the Crimea, and are therein noting—very much to their own glory—a characteristic difference between the surroundings of an American and of an English army. The contrast is fair. The self-laudation is not unjust. Our readers know that when the Yankees marched into Mexico they carried with them a printing-press, and published a newspaper along the line of invasion. Across prairies, through dangerous passes, over mountain ranges, sometimes on mules, oftener on men's shoulders, occasionally in wagons,—travelled press, paper, type, and ink,—editors, contributors, and pressmen, fighting, foraging, writing, working onward. Infinite were the uses of the press. It carried orders through the camp. Every morning the soldier read in it the story of the previous day. It anticipated gazette. It disseminated orders of the day. It perpetuated the gossip of the camp; reflected public opinion in the army; made known every want; supplied every information; exercised, inspired, and animated every heart. Had the Americans been in the Crimea they would have had daily papers at Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenikale, and Constantinople; and these papers—reflecting the humours, incidents, and life of the camp—would have ranked among the best historical documents on the war. As it is, our soldiers in the Crimea are indebted to the London journals for authentic information of what occurs in the camp itself, and within a mile or two of their own tents. Jonathan is far a-head of us in some respects.

Closing of the Exhibition.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The Gallery, with a collection of pictures by ancient masters and deceased British artists, is open daily, from Ten to Six, and WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, September 1.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR.—In consequence of the late arrival of Miss Rosa Bonheur's Picture of "THE HORSE FAIR," the annual EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS will remain OPEN until the 5th of September.

131, Pall Mall.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—Additional Pictures.—The English Mortar Battery, the Mammoth and Hippo Pits, General Pelissier's Night Attack, and Mr. Ferguson's New System of Fortification, are now added to the Drama, "The Events of the War." The Lecture by Mr. Steeplecker, Daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s., 2s. and 3s. Children, half-price.

FOR SALE.—The greatest and finest production of the ART OF CALIGRAPHY OR PENMANSHIP is now EXHIBITING AT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION daily, being a Memento of the late Sir ROBERT Peel, Bart., and executed with the Pen by Mr. THOMAS DUNCALF. This wonderful Work of Art contains not less than 200 Figures, &c. &c.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—FOOD, and its ADULTERATIONS.—THAMES WATER, and its IMPURITIES. (Samples from all the bridges.) These vital subjects lectured upon and illustrated, chemically and in the microscope, by Dr. BROWN, F.L.S., &c., and J. H. PEPPER, Esq.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH will be MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. Extensive preparations are in progress, but with every precaution taken that the arrangements shall be complete on the Opening Night.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S Improved series of DELASSEMENTS MAGIQUES are given by him either in the Metropolis or elsewhere. He would respectively refer his patrons and the public to the successful season at the Adelphi in 1842, when the novelty and surprising character of the wonders produced by him drew dense crowds on each night of performance; he would also refer them to the equally successful series of experiments given by him at Covent Garden, in 1840, when the magnitude of the scale on which the Experiments were presented far overwhelmed anything that had been previously attempted by himself or any other artist. AT THE LYCEUM, the GREAT WIZARD'S DELASSEMENTS MAGIQUES will be given in a still more magnified, with perfected Apparatus, and far more amplified Wonders. THE ENTIRE ARRANGEMENTS will be so modified as to present each Experiment in a more striking manner and with greater dramatic effect. To accomplish this, the services of the best magicians in Europe will be obtained, and the experiments will be conducted in a style of grandeur and magnificence, with the inventive genius of the French, the profound research of the Germans, and the fantastic originality of the Oriental nations. For every monarch before whom THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH has performed, a special new fest has been invented. The whole of these will be contrived by the Professor, and will be exhibited at THE LYCEUM, and at the Mystic Peacock which were most pleasing to HER MAJESTY at BALMORAL; the Magic Feat which most excited the curiosity of the late CZAR at ST. PETERSBURG; the Paradox which proved most paradoxical to the KING OF PRUSSIA at BERLIN; the most marvellous of the experiments of the EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA at VIENNA; the experiment which elicited the most marked approbation of the KING OF SWEDEN at STOCKHOLM; the special wonder which most excited the curiosity of the QUEEN OF SPAIN; the new exemplification of the Magician's art, produced on the occasion of the Royal Visit of the Emperor of Austria to the United States; the Puzzle which most puzzled the UNITED STATES; the Puzzles which most puzzled the "cuteness" of Brother Jonathan; the seeming inexplicability which rendered awe-struck the Indian in his native forest; the grand feats which for fifty consecutive nights obtained the admiration and admiration of millions from two to three thousand in the Metropolitan Hall, New York; the chief-Treasurer of Professor Anderson on his first appearance in London, twenty years ago; the most wondrous of his wonders produced at the Adelphi; the most exciting of the marvels which originated so much excitement in his performances at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; the peculiar and most pleasing portions of his Entertain-

ment as given in the Provinces; together with astounding novel features in his repertory of Mystery, reserved expressly for his appearance at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, will all be comprised in his DELASSEMENTS MAGIQUES. Not the least wonders of these will be the exemplifications of the delusion of SPIRIT-RAPPING, inasmuch as the invisible spirits of the Great Wizard will be found to pervade every part of the house, and to be present everywhere. The sole object will be to exhibit the greatest grandeur of effect, and all the resources of the Wizard of the North's inexhaustible fund of Magic will be called into active aid on Monday, September the 3rd.

The Price of Admission will be thus arranged:—Private Boxes, £1. 1s.; Box Seats, £1. 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Orchestra Seats, 4s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office will be open from 10 till 5, on and after Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton.

FINE ARTS

Brick and Marble in the Middle Ages: Notes of a Tour in the North of Italy. By George Edmund Street, Architect. Copiously Illustrated. Murray.

We heartily accept the axiom with which Mr. Street prefaches this interesting and elegant volume,—stating the amount of interest, novelty and freshness imparted to foreign travel, by a pursuit which decides the traveller's route. Even the collector mentioned by the Lady of "the Baltic Letters," whose passion was to collect snuffers of all epochs, countries, and sizes, would get more out of his holiday than those languid, imitative folk who drag themselves from glacier to glacier, from cathedral to cathedral, because the ice of one and the spire of the other are matters described in all Guide-Books as sights not to be overlooked by the tourist. But we protest against the Statute of Limitations also propounded by Mr. Street in the Preface aforesaid. His "snuffers"—to return to our illustration—must be pewter snuffers, or he will not so much as look at the candlesticks to which they belong. He will have nothing to do with window, porch, arcade, or battlement which is not medieval. For such tourists as he, not merely have Sansovino, Scamozzi, and Palladio no interest in Venice,—but the eupula of St. Peter's at Rome, the overpowering grandeur and simplicity of the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli there, do not exist. They will worry at some small detail,—strain at some "gnat" of an ill-managed window or heathen cornice in a Renaissance building,—while they will be found not merely gulping, but swallowing "camels" of blunder, shapelessness and anticlimax in the medley edifices of the school elect. Thus it must ever be when Formality is enthroned for Faith, and Sectarianism for Religion. Perhaps, however, the Formalists are a phenomenon of our time, inevitable as a protest and a counterblast,—useful, too, as inviting examination and quickening controversy. Mr. Street, too, as a Formalist exhibiting knowledge as well as prejudice, is worth listening to under cautions. Few amateurs will consult his book without finding their store of examples increased, feeling their memories refreshed,—and, if they be open-minded, gathering from its writer's admissions such differences with other formalists as will prove aids to the balancing of their own judgments.

To begin at the beginning, let us extract a principle laid down in our tourist's Preface,—which is curious if it be read in connexion with his book.—

"It appears to me that those who so argue confound the accidents with the elements of the strict Gothic architecture of the middle ages, and mistake altogether the object which, I trust, most architects would propose to themselves in striving for its revival. The elements are the adoption of the best principles of construction, and the ornamentation naturally and properly, and without concealment, of the construction; the accidents are, as it appears to me, the particular character which individual minds may have given to their work, the savageness, or the grotesqueness as it has been called, which is mainly to be discovered in the elaboration of particular features by some particular sculptor or architect, and which in the noblest works—and, indeed, I might say, in most works—one sees no trace of."

"Construction," then, is the watchword of those who, not allowing the Palladians to be like the Goths, human,—and denying them, therefore, the excuse of "accidents" as well as the credit for elements,—mow down everything that is not referable to the principle of "the pointed arch" as pagan and illicit. Yet the student will not pass through this honest but one-sided book without observing how perpetually Mr. Street's own "con-

struction-faith" must needs be pocketed whenever it suits his enthusiasm. We could note many passages such as the following, which occurs in Mr. Street's Verona journals:

"On the top of this wall [he says, the wall dividing a small burial-ground from the Piazzetta] and supported upon corbels, is one of those monuments peculiarly associated with Verona, because so numerous there, though they are often met with elsewhere in Italy: they are either large pyramidal canopies supported upon trefoiled arches resting on four marble shafts with a kind of sarcophagus or an effigy beneath; or else when attached to a wall, they have two detached shafts supporting the same kind of trefoiled arch and surmounted by a flattish pediment. Their effect is almost invariably beautiful in the extreme, and their one radical and condemning defect is that they all require to be held together by rods of iron connecting the capitals of the columns. This, however, is soon forgotten when one feels that there is no pretence ever or anywhere at its concealment. Notwithstanding this defect one cannot help loving and admiring them."

Surely, "construction" has been, according to our tourist's admission, at fault here. It is amusing to imagine what amount of disdain and anathema would be launched against iron rods, were they openly "required" to tie together or to shore up any *Renaissance* canopy or arcade. But, as we advance, we shall find the same allowances, the same blank credit, frankly written off by Mr. Street, against the very building which has been preached from as a faultless, mystical and significant model, by Mr. Ruskin,—we allude to the Ducal Palace at Venice. Whereas the passion of the Author of '*The Stones*' overtops the battlements, Mr. Street's love and admiration only reach as high as to the arcade,—for thus writes our ecclesiastical architect concerning the upper story of the Ducal Palace,—having rhapsodized duly about "very glorious tracery," &c., and other glories, not very essential, we submit, to "constructional" propriety.

"Above this noble work the third stage comes, and I confess, to my eye, with patent marks in every stone of which it is composed that it was designed by some other hand than that which had been so successful below. There is something quite chilling in the great waste of plain unbroken wall coming above the wonderful richness of the arcades which support it; and, moreover, this placing of the richer work below and the plainer above is so contrary not only to all ordinary canons of architecture, but just as much to the ordinary practice of the Venetians, that I feel sure, now that I have examined the world itself, that an impression which I have had from my first acquaintance with drawings of it is substantially correct, viz. that the line at which alterations and additions have been made is to be looked for in a horizontal and not in a vertical direction: that in all probability, consequently, the builders of A.D. 1301 commenced with some portion of the sea facade, and gradually carried on the building to, at any rate, the height of the two stages as we now see them; and that then, when in A.D. 1341 the Council Chamber was found to be too small, and larger rooms were required, another architect suggested the advantage of obtaining these by raising an immense story above the others, and, without destroying much of his predecessor's work, providing rooms on the most magnificent scale for the Doge and his Council. This view is, so far as I understand Mr. Ruskin's, exceedingly different from his, which seems to make the entire sea front to be the work of the architect of A.D. 1341, whilst the erection of the Piazzetta front in imitation of the other is not mentioned at all in any of the old accounts, and the destruction of the work commenced there in A.D. 1301 is equally unaccounted for. Moreover, there is no mark of diversity of style between the two fronts beyond some slight differences in the treatment of the sculpture; but it is quite impossible to argue with any certainty from this, because it is plain that this difference might arise from the employment of two sculptors at the same time whose minds were as different in tone as their hands were in power, or from the completion of a portion only of the carving at first, and the delay for some reason, which might easily arise, of that in the Piazzetta front until a later period."

In his solution, Mr. Street's technical experience seems to us more rational than Mr. Ruskin's fanaticism. But how is it that he confines his wise, and human, and poetical liberality to an imperfect building of one school elect? Yielding to none in that admiration for Venice which those who love the Sea-City at all must entertain (for Venice is not a pleasure to be enjoyed by halves)—we have always felt, that there, more than in any other resort, have association, romance, situation, made up a combination so strong as to fuse and wrap in the spell of their enchantment all manner of contradictions and incoherencies. It is poor and illogical to be so lenient to the upper story of the *Palazzo Ducale*, with its flat crushing wall, its uncouth and irregularly placed windows, and its frivolous battlement (little more genuine, so far as the eye is concerned, than one of the three suits which Walpole complained he had

worn out at Strawberry Hill during his own lifetime)—for one who is so utterly neglectful as a Mediævalist must be of the disproportioned, corrupt, yet picturesque, scrolled buttresses with which Baldassare Longhena surrounded his dome of '*Santa Maria della Salute*', that Palladian edifice which, from the opposite bank of the Grand Canal, most obtrusively challenges the Ducal Palace! Have not admiration and competition with knowledge better devices to offer to the world than such tilting and such drawing back, hymns to one holy building, excommunications of another? In pursuance of the line of comment which all such seducing, but delusive, books as these demand,—let us go with Mr. Street into St. Mark's. Here, too, his admiration appears to us ill proportioned and singular in its confusion of "accidents with elements."

"Over and over again when at Venice must one go into St. Mark's, not to criticise but to admire; and if ever in any building in which the main object is the study of art, assuredly here it must also be to worship. I think I never saw an interior so thoroughly religious and religion-inspiring as this, and it is well, therefore, not lightly to pass it by as useless for our general purposes. It seems to show, as strongly as any one example can, how much awe and grandeur even a small building may attain to by the lavish expenditure of art and precious materials throughout its fabric; for it is to this that S. Mark's owes its grandeur, and to this only. There is nothing imposing either in its size or in its architecture; on the contrary, they appear to me to be both rather mean, and yet this grand display of motifs upon a glorious gold ground makes the work appear to be both larger and better than it is."

Now, this "meanness," which our tourist fancies is redeemed by the mosaics on the gold ground, and their mystical and symbolical arrangement, does not appear to us an original characteristic of that strange, solemn Church, which, according to our tourist, depends for its effect on its decoration. There is, perhaps, no feeling of immensity in St. Mark's any more than it can exist in a cluster of caverns; but there is a feeling of awe, of intricacy, and of mystery caused by the massiveness of the piers and barriers which separate its cavernous aisles and chapels, and which produces a sense of confined lights, and an intensity of diffused shadows, recalling the sorceries of Rembrandt when he set himself to paint the Temple.—These features, we admit, have always struck us as picturesque rather than prettily architectural. But while Mr. Street sees no picturesqueness in St. Mark's save in the use of enrichment, on the other hand he will not admit that anything in St. Mark's can be accidental.—

"Of all the features," says he, "in this very noble interior, that which, next to the gorgeous colour of the beauty of the pavement for I know no other word that quite describes the effect it produces. It is throughout the whole church arranged in beautiful geometrical patterns, just like those of the noble Italian pavement in the choir of Westminster Abbey; but these, instead of being level and even, swell up and down as though they were petrified waves of the sea, on which those who embark in the ship of the Church may kneel in prayer with safety, their undulating surface serving only to remind them of the stormy seas of life, and of the sea actually washing the walls of the streets and the houses throughout their city. It can hardly be thought that this undulating surface is accidental or unintentional, for had it been the consequence only of a settlement of the ground, we should have seen some marks, too, in the walls, and some tokens of disruption in the pavement itself, none of which, however, could I detect."

Surely, the accommodating force of enthusiastic faith cannot much further go than in the passage just cited. "A wild pavement expressly laid down in waves," is a new idea. To own that the pavements of St. Mark's were not "constructional" enough to foresee and provide against "settlement" in a city sapped to its very foundations by the sea-waters of the Lagoons, by no means suits the mediævalists.

Not less interesting, though not sympathetic to us, are Mr. Street's notes on the *Duomo* at Milan—the edifice, beyond all other edifices we know, which impresses the beholder, in spite of violence done to his knowledge of styles, and to his taste in proportion.—A portion of the volume more welcome is that devoted to the buildings at Cremona, which have possibly never before been described in such detail. But, looking at Mr. Street's capital woodcut of the sham front of the north transept of the Cathedral of Cremona,—with its central pilasters terminating capriciously—with

its heavy pinnacle on the apex of the gable above the rose-window—with its eaves-cornice surmounting the heavy and rude-looking open arcade—with its pillars supporting the porch springing from the backs of couchant animals,—we cannot but ask our sectarian tourist to name the Palladian front in which the sins against probability, proportion, construction, and taste are more numerous and glaring than here.

We could go on proving the folly of exclusiveness from almost every page of this book, were it needed; but enough has been said to illustrate our judgment, that ingenious and earnest as is Mr. Street, he has studied merely half the truth as regards religious architecture, and, by endeavouring to make this half pass for the whole, has been led into some wresting of facts—some suppression—some exaggeration. On the other hand, we may commend this volume as a treasury of details, especially valuable as vindicating the use in architecture of the material which, for a time, it was thought a heresy to name, and "a horror" to employ. The fashion of brick-building—if accompanied by needful care as to colour and quality in brick-making—is one, the revival of which proves the good sense and practical knowledge of our epoch; and these we will gladly set against some folly, some narrowness, and some injustice. Mr. Street does not, like others of his sect, offend by arrogance or annoy by vituperation. His sins are merely sins of omission. By way of a last word, the reader may be reminded that this Journal recommended the study of Mediæval Art before Puseyism had got up its systems and "Ecclesiology" its dictionaries and dogmas. Thus, the *Athenœum* must not, when trying to hold the balance true, be accused of a love for what is meretricious, false and modern, to the exclusion of faith in, and feeling for, the works of an earlier—more imaginative—and, we dare to say, not more scientifically constructive period.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Calder Marshall's fine statue of Campbell—a statue for which, we are grieved to say, the sculptor remains unpaid—has been erected in its place in Westminster Abbey. It is not very creditable to the poet's friends—and, indeed, to the British public—that a national monument, undertaken by the enthusiastic artist on the strength of his own conviction and the assurance of a recognized committee, should be received from the studio and accepted by the nation for the adornment of one of its lofty places without fair payment. Yet such is the melancholy fact. "Hope" has deceived the artist in this case:—and the bard who sang so gloriously of '*The Mariners of England*' and '*The Battle of the Baltic*' is indebted for a monument among the people whose hearts swell with his lyrics, and who are so justly proud of his fame, to the self-sacrifice of Mr. Calder Marshall.

A new bust of Sir James Mackintosh has been placed in the Abbey.

An Exhibition of Works of Art is about to open, experimentally, at Worthing.

A new railway station, of a more artistic character than the present unsightly building, is to be erected at Chelmsford.

The Roman quarries seem to be inexhaustible. A letter from Rome mentions some fresh discoveries of antiquities, among which are said to be two columns, one of alabaster and the other of marble, both of admirable beauty, dug up in the Via della Scrofa, and a granite column, twenty feet long, with a well-preserved Corinthian capital of marble.

The Ducal Palace, at Brunswick, is about to receive a splendid sculptural ornament—a quadriga from the hands of Prof. Rietschel, of Berlin. It is executed in commemoration of the present Duke's twenty-five years' reign, and will be completed at the end of 1858. The total cost of the group, it is calculated, will amount to 60,000 thalers (9,000*l.*), of which 20,000 thalers (3,000*l.*) are to be given as honorarium for the model.

The memorable remnants of the Johanniskirche, near Nieder-Lahnstein, on the Rhine, are to be protected, we are informed, from further ruin. A

sum of 6,000 florins will be bestowed on the repairs, and the necessary works will be commenced immediately, by erecting a roof over the nave and choir of the venerable pile.

The interesting collection of engravings and etchings, brought together by the late Herr H. Weber, of Bonn, is to be sold, on the 17th of September, by Herr Rudolph Weigel, at Leipsic. It contains rare and valuable leaves,—among others, 44 by Martin Schöngauer, 30 by Israel van Meckenem, 136 by Albrecht Dürer, more than 200 by Ostdate, not to mention a very great number by Lucas van Leyden, Van Dyck, Berghem, Both, Claude Lorraine, Du Jardin, Everdingen, Naiwinx, Potter, Roos, Rubens, Ruysdael, Swanenfeldt, Waterloo, and two solitary amateur sketches by Prince Rupert and Maria de Medicis,—and was acquired by its late possessor, without the least regard to expense, from the most renowned collections of Europe,—of Cardinal Fesch, the Duke of Buckingham, Count Fries, M. Verstölk, and others.—Another interesting sale, that of the gallery of oil pictures, left by the late Prof. Schlesinger, of Berlin, is announced for the 25th of September. The catalogue contains 107 numbers, among which we find a Knight in Armour and a Sleeping Venus, both ascribed to Titian; a sketch of the Murder of the Innocents, said to be by Raphael; and a mountain landscape by Everdingen. Some of Prof. Schlesinger's own pictures will be added to the sale, including a few of his copies (reproductions, we may almost call them) of pictures of the old Italian and Netherland masters.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN—CRAMER & CO. beg to announce, that by permission of the Directors, the Royal Italian Opera Company will appear, at Reduced Prices, for Three Nights only.—On MONDAY NEXT, August 27, Verdi's New Grand Opera, *IL TROYATORE*. Leonora, Madie Bosio; Adelina, Madie D'Almaine; Lucia, Signorina Sarti; Rambaldo, Signor Tagalifini; Ruiz, Signor Santi; Manrico, Signor Tamburini. To be followed by an Act of *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*, in which Madie Marai and Signor Gardoni will appear.—WEDNESDAY, August 29, Rossini's Grand Opera of *IL BARBERIA DI SICILIA*.

—FRIDAY, August 31, Mozart's Grand Opera, *IL DON GIOVANNI*.—Tickets for Boxes, Stalls, &c. to be had at the Box Office of the Theatre; or Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Co.; and of the principal Librarians and Musicians.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. SECULAR VOCAL MUSIC.

Three Part-Songs, for Two Sopranos and a Contralto. By Jules Benedict, Op. 50. (Cramer & Co.)—Executed by three fresh and steady voices, these Part-Songs are charming, as we know by experience,—having heard them thus rendered at their composer's Concert.—The second is our favourite, because the melody in it is the freshest, and the grouping of the voices is ingenious without super-refinement. Whether for practice or for performance, these Part-Songs are a welcome present to "My Lady's chamber." But they are not easy; since they call for good musicians as well as for good voices, and the least coarseness of tone or slackness of tempo will be fatal to their success.—"Oh, ye tears!" *Glee for Three Voices.* —"To-morrow," *Glee for Three Voices.* The Words by Charles Mackay, the Music by Sir H. R. Bishop. (Cocks & Co.)—The voices are two sopranos and a basso; and in both gées—the second particularly—we find touches of that English elegance which distinguishes Bishop's compositions of his best period.—"Now the Star of Day is high," for Alto, two Tenors and Bass, by J. M'Murdie, (Cramer & Co.,) is in the orthodox form which Cooke and Danby and Webbe employed—as befits a gée dedicated to the Members of the Abbey Glee Club."—It may be heterodoxy on our parts to object to so many changes of tempo in so brief a composition, and to prefer to gées like this such as Mr. Horsley's best, where the lines elect could be treated as a whole, owing to the character of the musical inspiration and the skill shown in sustaining it;—but such is our heresy. We take but a faint delight in those languid, long-drawn pieces of warbling, with their numberless and heedless pauses, which delighted the past generation; and thus prefer other gées by Mr. M'Murdie which we have seen to this one.—*Orpheus: a Collection of Gées, by the most admired German*

Composers, (Ewer & Co.), has reached its twenty-eighth book. This contains specimens by Spohr, Zellner, Kucken, and Durrner. The last composer contributes a four-part song, with four solo parts, "Hard Times," which, though spirited and clever, will be found hard even by the best exercised association of German gentlemen. To our countrymen it will be next to impossible.—*Four Part-Songs for Four Voices*, by Edward Francis Fitzwilliam, (D'Almaine & Co.), are the last compositions of their class that we shall notice on the present occasion. In these there are some excellent points and others open to question. The first, though a setting of words from Cotton's "Ode to Winter," is German rather than English in its rhythm. The movement is too instrumental, and the perpetual jerk of the dotted quaver, followed by the semi-quaver, will render a neat and elegant articulation impossible, if time is to be respected. 'May Morning' is less ambitious and prettier. In the fourth part-song, which is sacred, the soprani parts are written so low that the composition might be executed by two alti, tenor and bass. In all these four songs idea and spirit are to be commended; but none of them can be described as an example of skilled part-writing for voices.—*Let us wander by the Ocean*,—Come let us away to the Fields. *Duets for Two Treble Voices.* By E. J. Loder. (Cramer & Co.)—Both of these are pretty—in the popular *notturno* style—with passages *due in thirds*, and alternate solos for the voices, such as two sisters might be glad to sing "for a change." Mr. Loder has written better; but six out of ten new vocal compositions are worse than these duets.

On commencing to treat the mass of single songs before us, we meet Mr. Fitzwilliam in his best guise, thanks to his *Songs for a Winter Night*, &c. (D'Almaine & Co.)—This collection is full of interest, and the best of the three similar works which its writer has put forth. Some of the specimens, such as "Give thee good morrow, busy bee," and "O, where is my true love," are very much what an English ballad ought to be—natural and tuneable without frivolity. 'Robin Hood,' to the ingenuous and hearty lyric by Keats, exhibits one of its composer's chief defects, a preference for short and symmetrical phrases, which trenches on monotony. Mr. Fitzwilliam has set 'The Miller's Daughter' with as much originality as elegance; though we still prefer the setting of that pretty lyric which was published by Miss Laura Barker. On the other hand, Mr. Milnes's popular 'I wandered by the brook-side' has probably never been so well written with music as now. The *cantilena* is duly expressive;—the accompaniment would do no discredit to the best German *lied*-writer, who rests the main interest and expression of his *lied* on its accompaniment.—'Love's Philosophy,' as a chamber-duett, well merits attention. The conceit of Shelley's lyric, with all its charm, renders it ineligible for music,—not to speak of the cacophony of such a word as "*kissings*" when the word must needs be fervently uttered; not slyly evaded. The collection, we repeat in conclusion, is full of interest.

The songs from the opera '*Berta, or the Gnome of Hartzberg*,' by Henry Smart (Chappell), bear looking into better than two thirds of opera-songs to English words:—yet the numbers before us are only what may be called the trifles and "saleable" pieces,—the use and beauty of which are apt to vanish when the singers for whom they were written do not sing them. The style, however, of Mr. Henry Smart's music is not English so much as foreign. Miss H. Gordon's ballad of 'The Merry Bells' might be a tune transferred from one of M. Auber's operas. But how shall the composer be reckoned with for want of nationality, when the rhymes which he is called on to set are in no language that has ever been spoken? The very ditty just mentioned contains that wondrous line,

I scarce can fast my boddice to,
the meaning of which has been curiously interpreted. A gentleman, to whom it was pointed out in the stalls one night, with a request for an explanation, after seriously pondering for awhile, answered gravely: "I don't know what it means,

I am sure; I suppose something about fasting." This real reply is not recorded to raise a laugh, but as illustrating one of the difficulties in the way of English opera being worthily established. In no other art save in Music is the creator called upon to create "things of beauty" on better inspiration than the suggestions of Ignorance and Nonsense. The composer would stare who was pressed to put a page of *Punch's Almanack* on the stage for the use and exhibition of Miss Pyne, or Mr. Sims Reeves, or Mr. Weiss. Yet *Punch's Almanack* does not contain specimens of rhyme, and reason, and romance more astounding than are crowded within the compass of 'Berta.'

The Day is done,—Winds softly sighing,—*Ade-line*,—Oh! why did the Winds seem rejoicing,—*The Bridge*,—The Maid of artless grace,—*The Castle by the Sea*,—*The Arrow and the Song*,—by George B. Allen (Cramer & Co.), are eight songs, various in value, yet none without merit. Mr. Allen's *cantilena* is elegant and vocal; and there is a selectness in his accompaniments, which, nevertheless, do not overlay the voice, or tax the fingers, beyond what is generally attainable.—*That Sweet Song*,—*Laurette*. Written and composed by George Linley. (Cramer & Co.)—The first of these is chiefly noticeable for a perversely false accent, expressly unwelcome in—

That sweet song.

—Poor English singers must not be complained of as persons who chew, mumble, and otherwise get rid of their words, when English rhymesters and melodists make mispronunciation inevitable. 'Laurette' is a smooth melody, without matter for question, which has been sung in public by Madame Thillon.—*The Ocean Dream*,—*Natalie*,—*Woe's me!*—When those bright hours are fled. By Walter Maynard. (Cramer & Co.)—Of these four songs, the first two have the most character. The second is piquant, with a French touch in it, which is agreeable;—the third, by its rhythm, suggests the idea that it was written to an earlier "Woe's me!"—Campbell's quaint and peculiar lyric,

How hard it is to find.

—*"Mind you that!"* by Frank Mori (Cramer & Co.), is a pretty *barcarolle* to words by Charles Swain. —*Confidence*, by J. P. Douglas, Esq. (Cramer & Co.), shows confidence rather than cleverness.—*Happiness*, by Thomas Baker (Jullien & Co.), is a slow *polacca*, which has gone through five editions.—*Of a' the airts the Wind can blow*, by Henry T. J. Bage (Cramer & Co.), is a portentous setting of Burns's lovely love-song. In it the Ayrshire ploughman's *Jean* is decked out with discords and difficulties of accompaniment, in German profusion, as grim as if said *Jean* had been daughter to a *Kobold*, wife to a *Gnome*, and aunt to a *trio* of witches.—*The Sailor's Evening Song*, by F. K. Jacob (Cocks & Co.), is a trifle of no pretension.—The last song to be noticed in this paragraph is the best:—*Hoping, fearing, evermore*, by G. A. Macfarren (Cramer & Co.), an expressive, languid melody for a *mezzo-soprano*, with a point and modulation or two such as bespeak a real composer. But, if the melody was originally written to its present words, Mr. Macfarren is liable to a charge of carelessness. Three notes to such a monosyllable as "*the-e*" make three difficulties which the vocalist can only get over by avoiding instead of pronouncing the word in question.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Hereford Festival—being the one-hundred-and-thirty-second meeting of the Three Choirs—is over; apparently with as good results as can be claimed by one of these meetings, which (sooth to say) are in some respects behind their time. A new "Jubilate," by Mr. Townsend Smith, the conductor, was among the music performed on what may be called the Service-day;—also, an eight-part Psalm, by Mendelssohn, not familiar to England. Among the vocalists who appeared, we name Miss Moss, because she is a new-comer,—because she has been described to us as possessing a really fine *soprano* voice,—and because a really fine English *soprano* is becoming a rarity, vexatious to those who recollect when, beside the Catalani or the Pasta, or other

Cy
asse
sopra
W. I
Th
sing
dur
Mes
and i
Mon
chin
rum
num
publ
whic
Wid
Bocc
d'Or
men
draw
prov
Itali
stag
and
temp
series
attac
Le
cont
over
risin
the
sing
Gou
tions
bere
rhy
usu
sang
Car
qui
still
of C
give
play
the
cont
occa
Exp
by l
and
of p
to n
mor
gro
the
mat
Apr
this
if it
in T
this
Fre
Ma
Rad
luti
alm
mon
qui
T
wel
so r
of t
pec

"Cynthia of the (Opera-)minute," there could be assembled for Festival-uses three such English sopranos as Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, and Mrs. W. Knyvett!

The performances of opera at Drury-lane have been varied by a revival of "The Mountain Sylph," in which the American Lady, Mrs. Escott, has been advertised as singing the part of the *prima donna*.

The following is issued as the list of principal singers to appear at the *Italian Opera* of Paris, during the coming winter, under its new direction, Mesdames Grisi, Bocca-Batati, Pencó, Fiorentini, and Borghi-Mano;—Signori Mario, Salvi, Carrion, Mongini, Graziani, Everardi, Angelini, and Zucchinini. The *Gazette Musicale* does not give even a rumour as to the possible repertory.—In the same number of the Parisian journal, the Edinburgh public is promised an opera-company for the winter, which will include Mesdames Mainville-Fodor and Widman, Signori Neri-Baraldi, Verini, Monari, Boccolini and Zelger;—Signor Orsini to be the conductor.

A new violinist, deserving the name, bids fair to become a treasure as hard to find as the blue dahlia for which gardeners would give many a gold medal. Meanwhile, instrumental enterprise is "breaking out" in all manner of fresh places. In the *Journal des Débats*, M. d'Ortigue writes in the highest terms of a new Italian solo performer, who has just appeared in Paris. This is a Signor Colosanti, whose instrument is the ophicleide. M. d'Ortigue declares that the artist treats his instrument with the uttermost contempt for difficulties, drawing out of it tones of consummate delicacy:—proving himself thereby another of those great Italians who keep alive the reputation of the South, stagnant as is the tide of musical creation there, and all but silent the voice of Song.—MM. Vieutemps and Servais the other day commenced a series of concerts in Paris; but so little success attended the first, that the second was not given.

Let us here give currency to another report contained in M. d'Ortigue's *feuilleton*, not to be overlooked by any one interested in the career of a rising musician. The journalist calls attention to the notable improvement made by the popular singing classes (*l'Orphéoniste*) of Paris since M. Gounod has taken them in hand. Three exhibitions of them lately were given; the voices numbered twelve hundred; besides executing the more rhythmical and easier compositions which have usually formed the staple of such programmes, they sang a Chorus by Orlando Lasso, a Motet by Carissimi, and a "Kyrie" from Palestrina's "Requiem."—It appears, too, (M. d'Ortigue being still our authority,) that M. Niedermeyer's School of Classical and Religious Music is beginning to give out satisfactory results, in the shape of organ-players whose hands and feet are able to cope with the difficulties of Sebastian Bach's music.—Our contemporaries mention that the other day, on the occasion of Her Majesty's first visit to the *Paris Exposition*, a creditable performance of part-music by M. Galin-Chéve's classes was set before her;—and among other pieces of music performed a sort of *pasticcio*-welcome, by M. Elwart, whose homages to many successive powers regnant in France have more than once been noticed in the *Athenæum*.

So entirely has Madame Ristori made good her ground in Paris, that Government has granted to the Italian Opera of Paris privilege to offer dramatic performances during the months of March, April, and May, for three years to come, led by this successful actress. She has undertaken also, if it be possible, to appear at the *Théâtre Français*, in French drama; and M. Alexandre Dumas, in this case, is to write a part for her. But for the French part of the Parisian story, we suspect that Madame Ristori must have the leave of Middle, Rachel, who has hitherto shown a heroine's resolution to play in rivalry and prevention of others almost as strong as seems her determination to make money, to harass poor authors into fits, and to quit the stage!

The name of M. Pierre Erard, the head of the well-known establishment to which pianists owe so much, must be added to the musical obituary of the year. M. Erard's death had been long expected, as the result of a progressive and hopeless

illness. It took place in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris, a few days since.

MISCELLANEA

Herr Kunzel's Album.—An interesting collection of modern (mostly German) autographs is that of Herr Carl Kunzel, of Heilbronn, Württemberg. Herr Kunzel is a merchant, and began his career about twenty-five years ago as a commercial traveller to the large paper-manufactory of Meissner, Rauch Brothers, of Heilbronn. Being of a literary turn of mind he profited by the many opportunities which the nature of his trade, and his never-ceasing travels on the highways and byways of Germany (sometimes also to foreign parts), gave him to make the acquaintance of almost all the eminent persons of the period, and to lay upon them, without almost any exception, the willingly paid tax of an autograph leaf for his album. This, to use an expression of his friend Clemens Brentano, was his paper business, which he carried on along with the paper concern of his masters. One of his earliest and most important contributors was no less a person than Goethe himself, whose acquaintance he made in rather a comical manner. It was in 1829 when Herr Kunzel, then a very young man, came to Weimar, entered Goethe's house, and, with all his personal and national naïveté, asked the great man's valet to hide him somewhere in the hall, that he ("a Swabian" as he called himself when the domestic questioned him about his name, &c.) might only have a peep at the celebrated poet, who, he was told, would soon pass for his usual promenade. The attendant complied with Herr Kunzel's wish, and then answered his master's bell; but returned almost instantly with the message that "his Excellency" wanted to see the traveller. Herr Kunzel, not dreaming of such an honour, felt rather bewildered; but, following the servant, who gently pushed him into "his Excellency's" presence, he a minute later saw the Author of *Faust* standing before him, tall and majestic, but stretching out a friendly hand and benignly addressing him with the words—"The Swabian not only to see me; I, too, will see the Swabian." A conversation about Suabia and Schiller's sister (a patronizing friend of Herr Kunzel's) followed, at the end of which the tribute of one or more autographs was granted. These autographs of Goethe became the nucleus of Herr Kunzel's present collection, and have proved so attractive that at present we believe no name, which has become of consequence during the last quarter of a century in Germany, will be looked for in vain in his "Album of many Leaves." One of the *chevaux de bataille* of this general collection is an autograph drawing of Schiller's (who, by the bye, was a very bad draftsman), representing his friend Körner, the father of Theodore, in the ludicrous perplexities of a German *paterfamilias*.

Egyptian Discoveries.—We read, in the American papers, that Mr. John B. Greene has succeeded in discovering the celebrated Egyptian calendar of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. A cast of this monument was taken on the spot by means of a particular kind of composition, photography not reproducing it properly. Different colossal figures, the upper parts of which were only visible, have been now cleared, and brought to light; one of them, in excellent preservation, shows the features of Ramses the Third, and is about nineteen metres high. Mr. Greene, in clearing round this colossus, was able to discover and take drawings of the inscriptions of the pylon, or grand portal, erected between the two courts; and he has also proved the existence of a pavement in granite, which probably covered the whole court, and above which rose a passage, which appears to have led into a second court. The excavations of Mr. Greene, add the newspapers, which have just completely made known one of the most important edifices of Pharaonic Egypt, will, by the numerous inscriptions which they furnish, throw fresh light on different points of Egyptian philology.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C.—C. F. T.—H. C. (Southampton)—P. F.—T. C.—A. C.—N.—An Old Subscriber—J. M.—A. M. H.—received.

THE SECOND EDITION OF MR. TODHUNTER'S DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS is published this day, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

MR. TODHUNTER'S NEW WORK.
This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON PLANE CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY. With numerous Examples. By ISAAC TODHUNTER, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

MR. WESTCOTT'S NEW WORK.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT DURING THE FIRST TWO CENTURIES. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, M.A., Assistant-Master of Harrow School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

* * * This is Part of a Series of Theological Manuals now in Progress.
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

NEW TALE OF EASTERN LIFE.

This day, 1scap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

CATHERINE; or, the Egyptian Slave in 1852. By W. J. BEAMONT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Principal of the English College at Jerusalem. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

The Second Edition of Mr. Kingsley's New Book for the Sea-side is published this day, in 1scap. 8vo. cloth. With a Frontispiece, price 3s. 6d.

GLAUCUS; or, Wonders of the Shore. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of "Westward Ho!" Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

This day is published, price 6d.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE DEFECTS existing in our ARMY, and in our MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

EVERYBODY'S QUESTION AND EVERYBODY'S BOOK. In 1scap. 8vo. boards, price 1s. 6d.

A DULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINK, and DRUGS. Being the Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons, arranged and simplified, with an Index to facilitate reference.

London: David Bryce, 48, Paternoster-row.

At all the Libraries, 5s.
O L Y M P U S.

"There are brave thoughts and noble words in it. A truthful man tells us his thoughts of man and of life."—*The Press*. "We welcome in 'Olympus' a work of a higher thinker—a man who understands the true meaning of the old Saxon word *think*, and who elaborates his thoughts and vivifies them till they actually become things."—*New Quarterly Review*. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This day, in 1scap. 4to, price 2s.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE; or, a NEW EDITION of the AUTHORIZED VERSION: Part VI. 1st and 2nd Samuel. * * * The Pentateuch, Parts 1 to 4, &c.; Joshua and Judges, Part 2, Blackader & Co. 13, Paternoster-row.

One and Sixpence.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. By MR. JOHN EPPS. Piper & Co. Paternoster-row.

BÖHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS FOR SEPTEMBER. (DOUBLE ISSUE)

GIBSON'S ROMAN EMPIRE, complete and unabridged, with Variorum Notes, including, in addition to all the Author's own, those of Guizot, Wenck, Niebuhr, Hugo, Neander, and other foreign scholars. Edited by ANGELUS CHURCHMAN. Complete in seven volumes. Vol. 7, with a very elaborate Index. Post 8vo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

* * * This volume has been delayed on account of the laborious Index.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

BÖHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS FOR SEPTEMBER. (DOUBLE ISSUE)

BURKE'S WORKS, Volume IV., containing his Report on the Affairs of India, and Articles of Charge against Warren Hastings. Post 8vo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

BÖHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR SEPTEMBER. CICERO on ORATORY and ORATORS, literally translated by the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., with General Index. Post 8vo. cloth. 5s.

* * * This volume completes the Classical Library Edition of Cicero.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

JUST published, 388 pp. in 8vo. with 80 Illustrations, price 10s. 6d. in cloth.

THE CASTLES and ABBIES of YORKSHIRE: A Historical and Descriptive Account of the most Celebrated Ruins in the County.

By WILLIAM GRAINGER, Author of "The Battles and Battle-fields of Yorkshire." London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane. York: John Sampson.

Folio 8vo. 5s.

LECTURES READ AT A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE IN THE COUNTRY.

By CHARLES BATHURST, Esq.

By the same Author,

LETTERS to a NIECE. 3s. 6d.

A NEW INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC. 1s.

SELECTIONS from DRYDEN. 4s. 6d.

SELECT POEMS of PRIOR and SWIFT. 3s.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

NEW BOOKS THIS DAY READY.

I.
In One Volume, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
WAIKNA;

Or, ADVENTURES on the MOSQUITO SHORE.
With Map, and 60 graphic Illustrations on Wood.

THE MONARCHY OF FRANCE;

Its RISE, PROGRESS, and FALL:
With Biographical Notices, and a complete Alphabetical List of
the Members of the National Assembly of 1789.

By WILLIAM TROTTER, Esq. F.R.S.
1 thick vol. 8vo. (pp. 753), 18s. cloth.

CONSTANTINE;

Or, the LAST DAYS of an EMPIRE:
An Historical Romance.

By CAPTAIN SPENCER,
Author of "Travels in Circassia," "European Turkey," &c.
With Tinted Lithographs. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

ART-HINTS—

ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, and PAINTING.

By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, Esq.
Author of "Parisian Sights and French Principles," "History of
the Sandwich Islands," &c.
Post 8vo. 9s. cloth.

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL.

With Twenty-five choice Illustrations by Birket Foster, George
Thomas, and Harrison Weir, in the first style of Art, uniform
with the Illustrated Editions of Gray's "Elegy" and Gold-
smith's "Deserted Village."

Square 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

**THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE SEA;**

Or, the ECONOMY of the SEA and its ADAPTATIONS, Its
Salts, its Waters, its Climates, its Inhabitants, and what-
ever there may be of general interest in its
Commercial Uses or Industrial Pursuits.

By M. F. MAURY, LL.D.

Lieutenant of the United States Navy.

With Illustrative Charts and Diagrams. Second Edition, im-
proved and revised, 8s. 6d. cloth.

London : SAMPSON LOW & SON, 47, Ludgate-hill.

INTERESTING WORKS.

1.
MEMOIRS of the Right Hon.
RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, with Extracts from his Speeches,
Letters and Conversations, &c. By TORRENS McCULLAGH,
Esq. 2 vols.

2.
THE ROMANCE of the ARIS-
TOCRACY ; or, Anecdotal Records of DISTINGUISHED
FAMILIES. By Sir BERNARD BURKE. A New and Re-
vised Edition, in 3 vols. small 8vo.

3.
SKETCHES of the IRISH BAR.
With other Literary and Political Essays. By WILLIAM
HENRY CURRAN, Esq. 2 vols.

4.
CHEAP EDITION of MISS
STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND.
With all the late Improvements, and Portraits of every
Queen, complete in 5 vols. price 7s. 6d. each, bound, either
of which may be had separately.

5.
PEPYS' DIARY.
NEW and CHEAP STANDARD EDITIONS of this popular
Work, with all the recent Notes and Emendations, are now
ready. The small 8vo. in 4 vols. uniform with "Evelyn's Diary,"
price 6s. each bound, and the Library Edition in 4 vols. 12mo.
uniform with "Murray's Classics," price 7s. 6d. each, bd.

6.
NOTICE.—BURKE'S LANDED
PROPERTY—Part I, price 10s. 6d. IS NOW READY, of the
New and Improved Edition, to be completed in a single
Volume, uniform with the "Peerage," divided into Four Parts.
To be had by order of any Bookseller, or of the Publishers,
Hurst & Blackett, free of postage, on receipt of a Post-Office
Order for the amount, 10s. 6d.

7.
SALATHIEL, the Immortal.
By Rev. G. CROLY, LL.D. NEW, REVISED AND CHEAPER
EDITION. 1 vol. post 8vo.

8.
The CRESCENT and the CROSS.
By ELIOT WARBURTON. TWELFTH AND CHEAPER EDI-
TION; with 15 Illustrations, 6s. bound.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY
COLBURN.

THE NOCTES AMBROSIANAE.
This day is published, the First Volume of the
WORKS of PROFESSOR WILSON, Edited
by his Son-in Law PROFESSOR FERRIER,
Containing Vol. I. of the NOCTES AMBROSIANAE. To be
completed in Four Vols.
To be published in Quarterly Volumes, crown 8vo. price 6s. each.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published, bound in cloth, 12mo. size, reduced in price
to 2s. 6d.

A DAM'S LATIN DELECTUS.—Second Edi-
tion revised and corrected.

ADAM'S GREEK DELECTUS.—Second
Edition, thoroughly revised, price 2s. 6d.

Also, now publishing in Parts, by the same Author,
THE FOUR GOSPELS in GREEK, with
Prolegomena, Notes and References for the use of Schools and
Colleges.

Part I. St. Matthew, 2s. 6d. stitched in a neat wrapper.
Part II. St. Mark, 1s. 6d.
Part III. St. Luke, 2s.
Part IV. St. John, the Press.
London : D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

This day is published, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, 14s.
INTRODUCTION to the BOOK of GENESIS,
with a Commentary on the Opening Portion. From the
German of Dr. PETER VON BOHLEN, late Professor of Oriental
Languages and Literature in the University of Königsberg.
Edited by JAMES HEYWOOD, M.P., F.R.S.
London : John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE WISDOM and POETRY of the
ANCIENT HEBREWS.

"It was also evident to me, that in religion, as in other things, the offices of God were directed to an infant creation, to a consistent diligence, and to an unwaried search after truth; and that more than I was aware of remained which required to be more rigidly examined by the rule of Scripture, and reformed after a more accurate model." And whereas the greater part of those who have written most largely on these subjects have been anxious to fill my pages with extracts of their own opinions, thrusting into the margin the texts in support of their doctrine, with a summary reference to chapter and verse, I have chosen, on the contrary, to fill my pages even to redundancy, with extracts from Scripture, so that as little as possible may be left for my own words, even when they arise from the context of revelation itself." John Milton, to all the Churches of Christ.

Now ready, in one handsome volume, cloth lettered, price 7s. 6d.
London : Holyoake & Co. 147, Fleet-street.

This day is published, in 3 vols.

**MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,
GERTRUDE; or, FAMILY PRIDE.**

Also, now ready at all the Libraries, 3 vols.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION. A NOVEL.

"An unusual degree of talent is displayed in this work, and genuine freshness of feeling pervades the spirit of its design. Its heroine is a charming creation." —Sun.

"'Woman's Devotion' is a remarkable novel, both for the construction of the story and the depth and accuracy of its delineation of character. The dénouement is worked out with consummate skill." —Daily News.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

On the 23rd will be published, post 8vo. cloth,

**THE WAR IN THE EAST,
FROM THE YEAR 1853 TILL JULY, 1855:**

An HISTORICO-CRITICAL SKETCH of the CAMPAIGNS on the DANUBE, in ASIA, and
in the CRIMEA. With a Glance at the probable Contingencies of the next Campaign.

By GENERAL GEORGE Klapka,

Author of "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary," &c. &c. &c.

Translated from the Original Manuscript, by LIEUT.-COLONEL MEDNYÁNSZKY.

London : CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 26s. cloth,

"THE NEWCOMES."

By W. M. THACKERAY.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY RICHARD DOYLE.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

On the 31st instant will be published, price 6s., Part VI. of

**THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
NATURE-PRINTED (Life Size).**

Parts I. to V. of this splendid Work may still be had, price 6s. each.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

SEAT OF WAR.

THE CRIMEA, THE BALTIc, TURKEY, RUSSIA, and
all the Places, even those of minor importance, to which attention is now directed by THE WAR IN THE EAST, are
contained in

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Folio, half-bound morocco, gilt leaves. With upwards of Seventy Maps, coloured, and a complete Index.

Price 56s.

Edinburgh : A. & C. BLACK ; and all Booksellers.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

ALL THE BEST NEW WORKS may be had in succession
from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, by every Subscriber of One Guinea per Annum.
The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, and Travel. The best Works of
Fiction are also freely added.

BOOK SOCIETIES and LITERARY INSTITUTIONS supplied on liberal terms.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street, London, and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

Just published, price 9s. crown 8vo. cloth boards,
HANDBOOK FOR THE RUINS AND MUSEUMS OF ROME: A Guide Book for Travellers, Artists, and Lovers of Antiquity. By EMIL BRAUN, Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of Rome.
London: Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Second Edition, just published, 12mo. gilt edges,
RULES for the PRESERVATION of SIGHT.
By ALFRED SNEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. Sent free by post on receipt of six postage stamps, by Horne & Thorthwaite, Opticians, &c. 122 and 123, Newgate-street.

MR. KEIGHTLEY'S NEW LIFE OF MILTON.

In two vols. price 12s. 6d.

THE LIFE, OPINIONS, and WRITINGS of JOHN MILTON. With an Introduction to 'Paradise Lost.' By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY.

"It is the best introduction we have seen to the study of Milton, and we recommend it to every one as a fund of knowledge at once instructive and delightful."—*London Review.*

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

NORWAY AND ITS GLACIERS.

In royal 8vo. Illustrated, price 21s.

NORWAY AND ITS GLACIERS, VISITED IN 1851. Followed by JOURNALS OF EXCURSIONS in the HIGH ALPS of DAUPHINE, BERNE, and SAVOY. By JAMES D. FORBES, D.C.L. F.R.S. &c. &c.

"This is one of those books which we need not blush to present to foreign philosophers and men of learning as a specimen of the literature of science in England."—*Educator.*

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

MONT BLANC and CHAMONIUS.

Just published, price 5s. with Maps,

THE TOUR OF MONT BLANC and OF MONTE ROSA. By JAMES D. FORBES, D.C.L. Author of 'Norway and its Glaciers,' &c. &c.

"An admirable Edition; and the Map of the Mer de Glace most correct and valuable."—*Albert Smith.*

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

MILITARY SURGERY.

Just published, price 14s. Illustrated, the 5th edition of

OUTLINES OF MILITARY SURGERY. By PROFESSOR SIR GEORGE BALLINGALL.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

Now ready.

THE FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SWORYER.

The Descriptions, Synonyms, &c. by CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq. In 1 vol. cloth boards, containing Forty-nine Plates, full-coloured, 2s. 6d.; partly coloured, 1s.

John E. Swoyer, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

STANDARD WORK ON SOUTH AMERICA.

HADFIELD'S BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, PARAGUAY, AMAZON, and FALKLAND ISLANDS. Profusely Illustrated, Portraits, Maps, Plans, 1s.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just published, Third Edition, with Additions, price 1d.

ON the ECONOMICAL APPLICATIONS of CHARCOAL to SANITARY PURPOSES. A Lecture, delivered at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, on Friday Evening, May 1, 1855, by JOHN S. GUNNISON, M.D. F.R.S. Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. London: Samuel Higley, 32, Fleet-street.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION of the NEW TESTAMENT, on Definite Rules of Translation, with an English Version of the same: in Nine Parts. By HERMAN HELLFERT, Author of Rules for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.

Uradock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row; and J. Bumpus, 153, Oxford-street.

A GUIDE to the PURCHASE and USE of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, by HORNE & THORNTHWAITE, Opticians, Photographic Instrument Makers, &c. 122 and 123, Newgate-street, London, containing upwards of 1,000 Works of the various Instruments, Experiments, &c.

Chemistry, Microscopes, Magnetism, Telescopes, Microscopes, Thermo-Electricity, Heat, Astronomical, Electro-Magnetism, Steam Engines, Optics, Medical Galvanism, Meteorology, Polarized Light, Surveying Instruments, Geodesy and Orreries, Latent Images, Dissolving Views, Drawing Instruments, Pneumatics, Dissolving Pictures, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydraulics, Mechanics, Acoustics, Electro-Metallurgy, &c. &c.

Price 2s. 6d., or post free for 2s. 1d.

NEW and ENLARGED EDITION of PHYSICAL ATLAS. By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. F.G.S. Geographer to the Queen.

To be completed in 12 Parts, at 2s. each. Parts I. to VIII. are published.

The following Maps are given for the first time in this Edition, and may now be had separately with their Descriptive Letter-press:—

1. MAP of the DISTRIBUTION of MAN IN LIFE. By PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES. 10s. 6d.

2. GEOLOGICAL MAP of EUROPE. By Sir R. I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c.; and PROFESSOR NICOL, of the University of Aberdeen. Price 10s. 6d.

3. MORAL and STATISTICAL CHART of the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of MAN according to RELIGIOUS BELIEF, &c. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON. F.R.S.E. &c. Price 10s. 6d.

Also a NEW EDITION of

GEOLOGICAL MAP of the BRITISH ISLES, including the PALEONTOLOGY. By PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES and A. KEITH JOHNSTON. Two Sheets. Price 2s. 6d.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPARATUS, and LENSES.

R. W. THOMAS,
CHEMIST, &c., 10, PALL MALL,
SOLE MAKER of the XYLO-IODIDE of SILVER,
AND
MANUFACTURER of PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS and APPARATUS.

In the APPARATUS DEPARTMENT of this Establishment every kind of first-class Photographic Apparatus may be seen, including—

CAMERAS, folding and rigid, of superior construction.

Folding and other STANDS, of the best make.

GLASS BATHS, arranged for carrying the Silver Solution, thus dispensing with the use of a bottle and funnel.

GUTTA-PERCHA BATHS, mounted, to carry the Silver Solution for Glass Plates, up to 15 by 12 inches.

Jointed LEVELLING-STANDS and SPIRIT LEVELS.

COLLODION PLATE-HOLDERS, for preparing large plates with facility. Pneumatic, ditto.

PLATE-CLEANERS.

COLLODION GLASSES.

A Choice Collection of PASSEPARTOUTES, made expressly for this house, from original patterns.

Albumenized and other PAPERS, French and English.

A great variety of Glass, Porcelain, and Gutta-Percha DISHES.

Also, a large assortment of ROSS'S Portrait and Landscape LENSES.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON PAPER.

Every requisite for practising the Calotype process may also be supplied. A special apparatus is provided for the Shallow Glass Dish for developing negatives, with case and covers, Deep Porcelain Dishes, for Washing the Iodized Paper, &c. &c.

An excellent Negative Paper, well adapted for Iodizing, after the method followed and recommended by Mr. Sutton, price 4s. per quarto, or 10s. per ream, 19 by 15.

N.B. The stock (50 reams) is now been kept two years. This paper may also be had ready iodized.

PHOTO-LITHOID of SILVER.

This important photographic preparation is exclusively used at all the Photographic Establishments. Its superiority is universally acknowledged. Testimonials from the best photographers and principal scientific men of the day warrant the assertion, that hitherto no preparation has been discovered which produces uniformly such perfect pictures, combined with the greatest rapidity of action.

In all cases where a quantity is required, the two solutions may be had at wholesale price in separate bottles; in which state it may be kept for years, and exported to any climate. Full instructions for use.

CAUTION.—Each bottle is stamped with a red label, bearing my name and address.

RICHARD W. THOMAS, CHEMIST,

10, PALL MALL,

to counterfeits which is felony.

NITRATE of SILVER BATH for the above preparation may be always obtained of R. W. Thomas, ready made, at a cost little more than the price of ingredients used.

CRYSTAL VARNISH.

PREPARED FROM the FINEST AMBER.

This valuable Varnish, for protecting Negative Pictures, does not require the application of any heat to the plate. The coating will be found free from stickiness, hard, and transparent. It dries immediately.

HYP-O-COLOURING BATH.

FOR RENDERING THE POSITIVES ON PAPER DARK AND RICH IN COLOUR.

CYANOGEN SOAP.

FOR REMOVING ALL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STAINS.

The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label, bearing this signature and address.

RICHARD W. THOMAS, CHEMIST,

No. 10, PALL MALL,

Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. And may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in pots, at 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each, through Messrs. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

THE NEW NOVEL.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 2 vols.

LOVE VERSUS MONEY. "There is a constant variety of incident, great originality of description, and beauty of style in this novel. Humorous and satirical scenes, with pathos, tragedy, and comedy, are relieved by more serious scenes with many bright salutes. Such, indeed, is the versatility of her talent, that she reminds us forcibly of the Authoress of 'The Inheritance.' Passion, pathos, poetry, wit, humour, satire and philosophy all contribute in various proportions to make 'Love versus Money' the most recherche fiction of the season."—*British Critic.*

Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

THE CRAYON.

Messrs. Trübner & Co. have just received from New York, Volume I. of

THE CRAYON. A Journal devoted to the Graphic Arts, and to Literature related to them. With occasional Contributions by JOHN KNOX and W. M. ROSETTI, and other distinguished Writers. Edited by MESSRS. STILLMAN and DURAND, Painters in New York. January to June, 1855. Pages 416, 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.

This Journal is regularly supplied at 10s. per annum by direct Mail. Subscriptions are received by our European Agents, Messrs. Trübner & Co. 12, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, post free, price 2s.

THE SUBJECTIVE LOGIC of HEGEL. Translated by DR. H. SLOMAN, and J. WALLON. Revised by H. S. L. OXFORD. To which are added some Remarks by H. S. L. OXFORD.

London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand. Now ready, and in course of delivery to the Subscribers (price 6s. to Non-Subscribers, 6s. 6d.)

VOLUME IV.

THE FIRST COLLECTED EDITION

THE WORKS OF JOHN KNOX. Edited by DAVID LAING, Esq.

The Editor expects to complete the Work in four Volumes, making Six in all. To Subscribers for the complete Work the price is 6s. a Volume.

Johnstone & Hunter, 104, High-street, Edinburgh.

Just published,

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY, on GLASS and PAPER; a Manual containing simple Directions for the Production of Portraits and Views by the Agency of Light, including the Collodion, Albumen, Calotype, Waxed Paper, and Positive Paper Processes. By CHARLES A. LONG. Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.

PHOTOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. GENERAL and DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Philosophical Apparatus and Chemical Preparations Manufactured and Sold by BLAND & LONG, Opticians, &c., 153, Fleet-street, London, comprising Twenty-one Sections on various Branches of Natural Philosophy. Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.

Published by Bland & Long, Opticians, Philosophical and Photographical Instrument Makers, and Operative Chemists, 153, Fleet-street, London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MESSRS. SIMPSON & MAUL, 1 and 2, Kensington-road, London, manufacture ALL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS used in Photography on a large scale, and can therefore supply them on the BEST terms. The manufacture being conducted under their personal superintendence, they guarantee the purity of all their preparations. Price Lists on application. Goods delivered free in all parts of London daily.

PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE LENSES for PHOTOGRAPHY.—MESSRS. HORNE & THORNTHWAITE beg to call the attention of Photographic Amateurs &c. to their present manufacture of Photographic Lenses, which, for rapidity of action, flatness of field, coincidence of the chemical and visual rays, and long chemical range, are unequalled. Horne & Thornthwaite's stock embraces every article required in Photography.

A Photographic Catalogue sent free to any address on receipt of two postage stamps.—122 and 123, Newgate-street, London.

THE NEW COLLODION, manufactured by BLAND & LONG, 153, Fleet-street, London, will bear comparison with any other prepared article offered to the market. Price 9d. per oz. Can be had separate from the Iodizing Solution; Mixture of Silver 4s. 6d. per oz.; Pyrogallol Acid, 1s. 6d. per drachm; Glacial Acetic Acid, 6d. per oz.; Hyposulphite of Soda, 1s. per lb.

CAMERAS, LENSES, and every description of Apparatus, of first-class workmanship.

Chemicals of ABSOLUTE PURITY, and every material required in the Photographic Art, of the finest quality.

Instruction in all the processes.

Catalogues sent on application.

BLAND & LONG, Opticians, Photographic Instrument Makers and Operative Chemists, 153, Fleet-street, London.

ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE LENSES.—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual and chemical acting face coincident.

Great Exhibition Juries' Report, p. 274.

"Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraits having the greatest intensity yet produced, by preparing the glass with the chemical, and visual rays. The optical aberration is very correctly corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."

"Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic object-lens, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the edge."

Catalogues sent upon application.

A. ROSS, 2, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. OTTEWILL'S NEW DARK BOX, for holding a number of prepared Plates, enables Operators to transfer prepared Plates or Paper into the plate-holder without injury from the light. The operator uses the Camera, to remove them back again into the Dark Box. Superseeds the use of tent or other covering, and is applicable for any process.

24, Charlotte-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington.

PHOTOGRAPHY, WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.

O. OTTEWILL & CO. 24, CHARLOTTE-TERRACE, WILSTON.—OTTEWILL'S REGISTERED DOUBLE-BODY FOLDING CAMERA, with Rack-work Adjustment, is superior to every other form of Camera, and is adapted for Landscapes and Portraits.—May be had of A. Ross, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; and at the Photographic Institution, Bond-st.

* Catalogues may be had on application.

REMOVAL.—HOCKIN & CO., from 289, Strand, to 28, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE. IODIZED COLLODION, unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density of negative.—LENSSES, varnished achromatic, Quarter Plate, double, M. 2d.; Half, M.; Whole, 10s.—Waxed and Albumenised Prints.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY, by J. B. HOCKIN. Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 4d.

THE OBJECTS MOST TO BE DESIRED IN EFFECTING A LIFE ASSURANCE.—These are, Perfect Security and the Largest Benefits in proportion to the Contributions paid; they are both fully secured in the SCOTTISH ROYAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, which is now of Twenty-four Years' standing, and possesses Accumulated Funds, arising from the contributions of Members only, to the amount of 910,845l., and has an Annual Revenue of 163,394l.

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE being adopted, the entire surplus of the profits of the Company, are allocated in addition to the sums Assured, and they present a flattering prospect to the Members. For example: the sum now payable on a Policy for 1,000l., effected in 1831, is 1,388l. 6s. 6d., being a return of Seventy-one per cent. on the premiums paid on middle-aged lives, and a sum of 100l. per annum.

The NEXT TRIENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place on 1st MARCH, 1856, and Policies effected previously will receive One Year's additional Bonus over those opened after that date.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

Head Office—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Office in London—126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

THE ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
72, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Established 1824.

Chairman—JOHN CLARMONT WHITEMAN, Esq.
Polities on Healthy and Diseased Lives, at Home and Abroad, for Civil, Military, and Naval Employments.
The only Office on purely Proprietary principles, involving therefore no Partnership among Policy-holders.
For Prospects, Proposals Papers, &c. apply to

MANLEY HOPKINS, Resident Director.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

THOMAS FARNCOMBE, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Arden, Esq.
John H. Berry, Esq., Ald.
Edward B. Clegg, Esq.
Thomas Campion, Esq.
James Clift, Esq.

Lewis Pocock, Esq.
Dr. Jessop, F.R.S.
Surgeon W. Coulson, F.R.S.
Consulting Attorney—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.
The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subcapital—an assurance fund of nearly 400,000l., invested on mortgage and in the Government stocks—and an income of 80,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.			
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	£17 8	£19 9	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	3 5 5
40	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 7 7
50	1 1 4	1 1 10	4 6 8
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 13 9

With Profits. Without Profits.

Mutual Branch.
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to withdraw, if they desire, to participate in four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the last division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a subcapital, the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Clauses paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Statement.

Medical Officers are paid for their reports.

Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The Medical Officers attend every day at Throgmorton-street, at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
A.D. 1730.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE.
West End Office—No. 7, PAUL MALL.

Governor—SAMUEL GREGSON, Esq. M.P.

Sub-Governor—JOHN ALVES ARBUTHNOTT, Esq.

Deputy-Governor—JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq.

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	David C. Guthrie, Esq.
Richard Baggalay, Esq.	Edward Harnage, Esq.
George Barnes, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Henry Collyer, Esq.	William King, Esq.
James D. Edwards, Esq.	Charles H. L. Esq.
J. W. Borradale, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Edward Burmester, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	George Probyn, Esq.
William Dallas, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq. M.P.
Bonham Dobson, Jun. Esq.	Alfred T. Trotter, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	Thomas Wood, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

BONHAR, 1855.

All policies effected on the series of 1846, prior to the 31st of December next, will participate proportionally in the profits to be divided at the close of the present year. The Reversionary Bonus, at the last division, was on an average equivalent to a gross addition to the sum assured of 33 per cent. upon the amount of premium paid. As the business transacted in the past four years and a half, very favourable results may reasonably be anticipated at the coming division.

All further information may be obtained at the Office, or of the Superintendent, at the West End Office.

PETER HARDY, Actuary.

PHILIP SCOOVS, Superintendent.

PROVIDENT CLERKS'

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

BENEVOLENT FUND.
Established 1840.

This Association entitles Mutual Life Assurance in all its branches among every class of Society.

Amounts effected since its establishment £900,000

Amount paid in claim 83,000

Present annual income 23,000

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted daily, or for prospectus and all further information apply at the chief office, 15, Montague-street, London ; or to the Local Agents of the Association.

Clerks becoming Members are entitled to all the advantages of the Benevolent Fund.

WM. THOS. LINFORD, Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

Chairman—JAMES CLAY, Esq. 25, Montagu-square.

Deputy-Chairman—G. B. HARRISON, Esq. 24, Great Tower-st.

James B. Alexander, Esq.

S. W. Dancks, Esq.

W. Eade, Esq.

H. M. Farquhar, Esq.

A. G. Green, Esq.

H. A. Kinnaird, M.P.

T. Clive, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., Lombard-street ; Messrs. Ransom & Co., Pall Mall East.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rooper, Birch, Ingram & Whately, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

This Company grants Insurance Tickets for single or double journeys or for Excursions, which may be obtained at all the principal Railway Stations, and also Provides Insurance to cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent of Europe, and insures Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident throughout the United Kingdom.

To insure 1,000l. for a Annual Premium of 2s.

Ditto 2,000l. for a ditto 2s.

The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

Secretary.

THE PREMIUMS charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN,

3, Old Broad-street, London.

A D L A R D & J O N E S ,
BOOKBINDERS, 35, VILLIERS-STREET, STRAND.
(Established upwards of Thirty Years.)
Libraries arranged, classified, repaired, and furnished.
Books carefully bound in elegant and plain styles, antique and
modern. Various Specimens may be seen on application to
35, VILLIERS-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

SOCIETY OF ARTS PRIZE MICROSCOPES.
—Both Special Medals have been awarded to R. FIELD &
SON, of BIRMINGHAM, for the best Student's and best School
Microscope.
Student's Microscope, two Objectives and Eye-pieces. £3 0
Ditto ditto, larger and more complete. 4 10 0
Superior, £6 and 12s.
Prize School Microscope 0 10 6

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35, READING.
ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker, by appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole
Successor to the late E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and busi-
ness. Manufactures, in his Workshops, at the Royal Exchange,
at Somerset Wharf, Maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astrono-
mical, Turret, and other Clocks, Dilectometers, and Patent Ships'
Compasses, used on board Her Majesty's Yacht, "Ladies" Gold
Watches, 6 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas. Strong Silver Lever
Watches, 6s. 6d.

GOLD CHAINS.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN caution the
Public to have the carat gold stated on the invoice.
Watherston & Brogdens' Gold Chains are sold on this principle
only, at Manufacturer's price—Crystal Palace, and Furniture,
16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—Assays made of chains and
jewelry for 1s. each.

E L K I N G T O N and C O.,
PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO PLATE,
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c.,
Respectfully urge upon Purchasers to observe that each article
bears their Patent Mark, "E. & C. under a crown," as no others
are warranted by them.
The Electro Process affords no guarantee of the quality. These pro-
ductions were honoured at the late Great Exhibition by an award
of the "Council Medal," and may be obtained at their Establish-
ments, 22, REGENT-STREET, { LONDON :
43, MOONGATE-STREET :

And at the

MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Estimates, Drawings, and Prices sent free by post.
Repating and Gilding as usual.

RALPH'S ENVELOPE PAPER, reduced to
5s per ream; also at 2s and 9s 6d. per ream; samples on
application.—F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, Throgmorton-
street, Bank.

PAPER OF LINEN FABRIC.—WARR'S
Letter and Note Papers are manufactured expressly for Steel
Pen Writing, and are equal to the best paper in the market, and
superior, which renders their surface free from fibre, an advantage
not possessed by any papers having Cotton in their composition:
a superiority of finish is also given without hot-pressing, by which
the defect of a greasy surface, so much complained of, is completely
obviated.—W. & H. S. WARR, Manufacturing Stationers and
Printers, 63, High Holborn.

ALL WHO WANT A GOOD PEN, TRY
LOCKWOOD'S NUGGET PEN, universally acknowledged
to be the best metal pen made. Being electro-plated, not liable to
rust or corrode. With fine medium, or broad point, 1s. per
dozen in box, sent post free for stamp; at Lockwood's General
Stationery Warehouse, 75, New Bond-street, London.

O S LERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS,
LUSTRES, &c., 45, Oxford-street, London, conducted in
connection with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Estab-
lished 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety,
and in every style of taste, and at moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers, new
and exceeding moderate prices. Crystal glass Chandeliers of new
and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign
Ornamental Glass always on view. Furnishing orders executed
with despatch.

FLOWER-POTS AND GARDEN SEATS.—
JOHN MOHLOCK, 250, Oxford-street, respectfully announces
that he has a very large assortment of the above articles
in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every de-
scription of useful CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at
the lowest possible price, for Cash.—250, Oxford-street, near Hyde
Park.

C H U B B ' S LOCKS, with all the RECENT
IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SALES,
CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices
may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London ; 28, Lord-
street, Liverpool ; 16, Market-street, Manchester ; and Horsey-
fields, Wolverhampton.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

FISHER'S STOCK IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN LONDON,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

Catalogues post free.

188 and 190, STRAND, corner of Arundel-street.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—
Purchasers will find the largest Stock ON SALE at the
BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, LONDON, the Manufacturers
exhibiting their various Implements as at the Cattle Show,
affording a selection for Farm, Garden and Dairy, and Household
use. Messrs. Hargreave, Gaskell, Howard, Cottrell, Coxall, Exton &
Andrews, Messrs. Barron, Bishop, & Charles, Sampson,
Smith & Ashby, Williams, &c. &c.; and all the other principal
makers. Delivered and charged the same as if ordered from
the Works.

DR. ARNOTT'S SMOKE CONSUMING
FIRE-GRAVE is manufactured by F. EDWARDS, SON &
Co., 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street; where one may be seen in
daily use. The advantages of this Grate consist in the smoke
being perfectly consumed, no chimney sweeping being required,
and a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent, being effected in the cost of
fuel. Prospects, with Testimonials, sent on application.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MANU-
FACTURES consist of Matting, Door Mats, Mattresses, Hass-
ocks, Brushes, &c., and are distinguished by superiority and
excellence of workmanship, combined with moderate charges.
Samples, containing prices and every particular, free by post.—
T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 49, Ludgate-hill,
London.

AT Mr. MECHI'S ESTABLISHMENTS,
112, REGENT-STREET, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET,
and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of
British Manufactures, in DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES,
WRITING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, and other articles of utility or
luxury. A separated department for Paper-Mâché Manufactures
and Boxes, in the Table Gallery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives,
Strips, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. Superior Hair and
other Toilet Brushes.

LOOKING GLASSES and PIER TABLES,
Cheval, Dressing, and Glasses of every Description.—
C. NOSOTTI, Manufacturer, has displayed his extensive range
of Shiny and Polished Apartments, the above, in
every variety of design, the taste and superiority of workman-
ship, the pure and crystal-like colour of the Glass, at the lowest
possible prices, must insure patronage. Design free, on receipt
of six stamps, at C. NOSOTTI'S, 388 and 390, Oxford-street, near
Dean-street, Soho-square.

2120 MILNSTERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE-
RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-
izing), with all the Improvements, under their Quadruple Patents
of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid
Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST,
BEST, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNE'S (2120) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL,
the most complete and largest in the World. The
label, 6, Edward-street, Liverpool. London Dept., 47a, Moseley-
street, City. Circulars free by post.

B U R G L A R S D E F E A T E D .
CHUBB'S GUNPOWDER-PROOF SAFES.

9, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-street,
London, July 6, 1855.

Gentlemen.—The safe you fixed here some years ago has indeed
proved a good one, and done its duty well; but sometimes
some thieves broke into our office, and tried their hands upon it. First they
tried to have used their crowbars, and then gunpowder, but both
proved vain; for money, bills, and deeds were all safe enough in your
safe; and under your lock and key. We have great pleasure
in informing you of this, of which you can make any use you
please. We are, gentlemen, your obedient Servt.,
JAS. NICHOLSON & CO.

Messrs. Chubb & Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London ; 28, Lord-
street, Liverpool ; 16, Market-street, Manchester ; and Horsey-
fields, Wolverhampton

BURTON'S PERAMBULATORS, as patro-
nized by Her Majesty—C. BURTON, an Inventor and
Patron of Perambulators for Adults, Invalids, Infants, and
Commercial purposes—PRINCIPAL REPOSITORY, 102, RE-
GENT-STREET, London. Price, from Two Guineas each. Illus-
trated Circulars forwarded free. Shipping Orders. The Public is
earnestly CAUTIONED against IMITATION and FAKERY in the
purchase of imitations of this valuable patent, which are really
dangerous, and in a few days, become worse than useless.

Baker-street, Portman-square.

PRIZE MEDAL to CAISTER'S SADDLES

(MILITARY) and HARNESS, and

SADDLERY Harnesses, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes,
Spurges, &c., even when Sold Separately, for India.

Prices, cash, from 20 to 30 per cent. below those usually charged for
credit. Materials, Workmanship, and Style not to be surpassed.

A detailed List will be sent free by post, or may be had on
application to CAISTER'S, 7, Baker-street, Portman-square, where
the Great Exhibition Saddles and Harness may be seen.

Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK your

LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of
Marking Linen, Silk, or Books, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-
SILVER PLATES. These plates a thousand articles can be
marked in ten minutes. Any person can use them. Initial
Plates, 1s. 6d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen, per set, 2s. Free (with
instructions for stamp) by the Inventor, C. BURTON, PATENTEE,
T. CULLETON, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

MISS KIRBY, 23, Mortimer-street, Caven-

dish-square, having received numerous orders for her
EMOLLINE'S POMADE for RESTORING the HAIR,
the SKIN, the TEETH, &c., SAVINGS, 2, High-street, High-street,
Clerkenwell, Wells, Smeeth-street, Dover, Cheltenham,
Watford; Morris, 22, High-street, Kensington; Davies, Chemist,
Bridge-street, Chester; Hallows, 2, High-street, Islington; M'Dougal, 174, Regent-street; Swire, 14, Edgware-road; Tippett,
3, Sloane-street; Sawyer & Son, Ramsgate; and Barclay, Farring-
don-street.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

MEDICINE, for INDIGESTION (DYSPÉPSIA), CONSTI-
PATION, NEURITIS, BILIOUS, and LIVER COM-
PLAINTS, COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,

DU BARRY's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD
gives fifty times its cost in Medicine, and cures the above
complaints and their consequences, such as—flatulence, distension,
asthma, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches,
headache, in the temples and ears, pain at the pit of the
stomach and between the shoulder-blades, rheumatism, dyspepsia,
asthma, gout, measles and sickness during pregnancy, after eating,
or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, gen-
ital delirium, hysterical sleeplessness, involuntary blushing,
paroxysmal tremors, fits, &c., &c., unfitness for study, loss of
memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion,
melancholy, groundless fear, indecision.

BARAK DU BARRY & CO. 77, Regent-street, London.

A few over of 30,000 cures are here given:—

Curve No. 71, of Dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart
de Decies.—"I have derived considerable benefit from Dr Barry's
Revalenta Arabic Food, and consider it would be of service to
the public to authorize the publication of these lines."

"STUART DE DECIES."

Curve 53, 62.—From the Dowager Countess of Castlestewart.

"Rosstrevor, County of Down, Ireland,
July 9th, 1855."

"The DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTEWART feels induced
in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Dr Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabic Food has cured her, after
all Medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness
and irritable temperament, year pasting. This food deserves the
confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing.
Inquiries will be cheerfully answered."

Curve No. 49, 832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dy-
pesia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence,
spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed
by Dr Barry's excellent food."

"Wortham Ling near Diss, Norfolk."

In canisters 1 lb., 2s. 6d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 1s.; 10 lb., 2s. 2d.;
super-refined, 1lb., 6s.; 2lb., 11s.; 5lb., 22s.; 10lb., 33s. The 10lb.
and 12lb. carriage free on receipt of a Post-office order.

Barry Du Barry & Co. 77, Regent-street, London ; Forthun,
Mason & Co. Purveyors to Her Majesty, Piccadilly ; also at 60,
Gracechurch-street ; 330 and 451, Strand.

VIOLETS.

H. BREIDENBACH, Distiller of Flowers
and Jam de Cologne to the Queen, has now in great per-
fection several EXTRACTS of the RED VIOLET, which has a
lasting odour, and will not stain the handkerchief. Violet
Cold Cream of Violets, Violet Sachet Powder, and several
toilet preparations of the same flower equally fragrant.—157, New
Bond-street, London.

SISAL CIGARS. At GOODRICH'S, 416,
Oxford-street, London, nearly opposite Hanway-street. Box-
containing 14, for 1s. 6d., post free, 4 stamps extra. None are
genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." No good cigars have ever
been sold so cheap.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—The admirers of this
celebrated Fish-Sauce are particularly requested to observe,
that none is genuine but that which bears the name of WILLIAM
LAZENBY the Inventor. Extract J. G. CO. 35, Castle-street,
Holborn, for the Wholesale of his original Creation. To be had,
also, RETAIL, at Messrs. Fortnum, Mason & Co.'s, Piccadilly ; and
at all respectable Tea, Coffee, and Foreign Warehouses and
Chemists in the United Kingdom.

CHOCOLAT.—F. MARQUIS, highly recom-
mended by the faculty of France, Passage des Panoramas
and Rue Vivienne, Paris. This celebrated Manufacturer has
now in his Establishment Extract J. G. CO. 35, Castle-street,
Holborn, for the Wholesale of his original Creation. To be had,
also, RETAIL, at Messrs. Fortnum, Mason & Co.'s, Piccadilly ; and
at all respectable Tea, Coffee, and Foreign Warehouses and
Chemists in the United Kingdom.

STEEL BISCUITS.—The most valuable DIET
for Infants, Children, and Delicate Children. Highly
recommended by the Profession and the Medical Press as "a beau-
tiful and useful invention."

Sold in boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s, each, at the Patentee's,
F. ALLARTON, Chemist, 354, High-street, Southwark.

THE CARBONACEOUS DEODORIZING
and DISINFECTING POWDER, as recommended by Dr.
Bird, is the cheapest and most effective for sanitary purposes now
known. It is used in the treatment of HERNIA. The use
of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft
bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting
power is given by the MOG-MOG, 112, P. D. B. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 740, 741, 742,

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

GREEK.

GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA. 2s. 6d. Also,

COMPLETE GREEK GRAMMAR for LEARNERS. By Dr. DONALDSON, Head Master of Bury School. 4s. 6d.

ELLISIAN GREEK EXERCISES, adapted to Dr. Donaldson's Greek Grammar, or Constructions Greek Preceptor. By A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A. Head Master of Felstead School. 3s.

FIRST GREEK READER, from the German of Jacobs. With English Notes by Rev. J. EDWARDS, M.A. 4s. 6d.

EXCERPTA ex HERODOTO. With English Notes, by Dr. MAJOR. 4s. 6d.

EXCERPTA ex XENOPHONTIS CYCLOPÆDIA. With a Vocabulary, and Notes, by Dr. MAJOR. 3s. 6d.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, I. and II. With English Notes, by Dr. HICKIE. 3s. 6d.

HOMER'S ILIAD, I. to III. With the Notes of Anthon. Edited by Dr. MAJOR. 4s. 6d.

GREEK VERSES of SHREWSBURY SCHOOL. Edited by Dr. KENNEDY, Head Master. 8s.

SELECT PRIVATE ORATIONS of DEMOSTHENES. With English Notes, by C. T. PENROSE, M.A. Cheaper Edition. 4s.

THE FROGS of ARISTOPHANES. With English Notes, by Rev. H. P. COOKESLEY. 7s.

ARISTOPHANIS COMEDIAE VNDÉCIM, cum Notis et Indices Historicos. Editit H. A. HOLDEN, A.M. Coll. Trin. Cant. Societas. 15s.

* * * The Plays separately, 1s. each. NOTULÆ CRITICÆ and OROMASTICON. 4s.

FABLES of BABRIUS. With Notes, by the Right Hon. Sir G. C. LEWIS, Bart. M.P. 5s. 6d.

PINDAR'S EPINICIAN ODES. With copious Notes and Indices, by Dr. DONALDSON, D.D. 16s.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT. With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical, by W. WEBSTER, M.A. Assistant Master in King's College School; and W. F. WILKINSON, M.A. Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby. The First Volume, containing the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. 20s.

COMMENTARY on the ACTS of the APOSTLES. By W. G. HUMPHRY, B.D. Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London. Cheaper Edition. 5s.

COMMENTARY on ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the GALATIANS, with a Revised Translation. By C. J. ELLICOTT, M.A. Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 7s. 6d.

COMMENTARY on ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the EPHESIANS, with Revised Translation. By C. J. ELLICOTT, M.A. 7s. 6d.

THE GREEK TEXT of the ACTS of the APOSTLES. With English Notes, by H. ROBINSON, D.D. 8s.

PEARSON'S LECTURES on the ACTS of the APOSTLES, and ANNALS of ST. PAUL. In English. By J. R. CROWFOOT, B.D. 4s.

SYNONYMS of the NEW TESTAMENT. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, B.D. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford. Third Edition. 5s.

CLASSICAL TEXTS.

ESCHYLUS EUMENIDES. 1s.

ESCHYLUS PROMETHEUS VINCIUS. 1s.

CESAR DE BELLO GALLICO. I. to IV. 1s. 6d.

CICERO DE AMICITIA ET DE SENECTUTE. 1s.

CICERO DE OFFICIS. 2s.

CICERO PRO PLANCIO. 1s.

CICERO PRO MILONE. 1s.

CICERO PRO MURENA. 1s.

CICERO'S ORATIO PHILIPPICA SECONDA. 1s.

DEMOTHEINES IN LEPTINEM. 1s.

DEMOTHEINES AGAINST APEBUS AND ONETOR. 1s. 6d.

EURIPIDES BACCHÆ. 1s.

EXCERPTA EX ARRIANO. 2s. 6d.

EXCERPTA EX LUCIANO. 2s. 6d.

EXCERPTA EX TACITI ANNA LIBUS. 2s. 6d.

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON, West Strand.

BLACK'S GUIDE BOOKS.

England, complete	10s. 6d.
Scotland, complete	8s. 6d.
Ireland, complete	5s.
Highlands (Anderson's)	10s. 6d.
Trosachs, illustrated by Foster	5s.
English Lake District, with Geology	5s.
Wales, North and South	5s.

CHEAP GUIDES—One Shilling each; or strongly bound in cloth limp, 1s. 6d. each.

In Fancy Covers, with Maps, Charts, and all the most recent Information.

Perthshire.	Aberdeen.
Trosachs.	Moffat, &c.
Argyleshire.	Edinburgh.
Staffa, Iona, &c.	English Lakes.
Island of Skye.	Derbyshire.
Dublin and Wicklow.	Shannon and West.
Killarney.	Belfast and North.
Devon and Cornwall.	Hampshire.

ROAD AND RAILWAY TRAILLING MAPS.

Well coloured, lined with cloth, and neatly bound in portable cases.

England and Wales, 32 by 22s 4s. 6d.

English Lake District, 19 by 14 2s. 6d.

Wales, North and South, 14 by 11s, each 1s. 6d.

Scotland, 32 by 22s 4s. 6d.

Ireland, 20 by 14s 2s. 6d.

Continent of Europe, 17 by 24 4s. 6d.

Cheaper Maps on Paper, Uncoloured, 1s. each.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: SMITH & SON. Dublin: WILLIAM ROBERTSON. And all Booksellers.

BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLASES.

I.

SCHOOL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

NEW EDITION.

Containing the principal Maps required for Instruction in Physical, Ancient, and Scripture Geography.

A Series of Thirty-seven Maps, by W. HUGHES, SIDNEY HALL, and Others.

Royal 4to. or 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"The best Atlas of Modern Geography that has yet fallen in our way. It is at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend it."—*English Journal of Education*.

II.

SCHOOL ATLAS FOR

BEGINNERS.

A Series of Twenty-seven Coloured Maps of the Principal Countries in the World.

In oblong 12mo. 2s. 6d.

London: A. & C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN & CO., and all Booksellers.

TO TOURISTS IN SWITZERLAND AND NORWAY.

In royal 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

NORWAY AND ITS GLACIERS

VISITED IN 1851.

Followed by Journals of EXCURSIONS in the HIGH ALPS of DAUPHINE, BERNE, and SAVOY.

By JAMES D. FORBES,

D.C.L. F.R.S. Sec. R.S. Edin., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France and of other Academies, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

With Two Maps, Ten Lithographic Views printed in colours by Day & Son, and Twenty-two Wood Engravings.

From the EXAMINER.

"This is one of those books which we need not blush to present to foreign philosophers and men of learning as a specimen of the literature of science in England."

From the JOHN BULL.

"It forms one of the most valuable contributions of modern science to the knowledge of the physical geography of the globe."

From the LITERARY GAZETTE.

"With feelings of no slight pleasure we welcome a new work from the pen of the illustrious natural philosopher of Edinburgh. The explorer and describer of the glaciers of the Alps was the fittest person to render an account of the far less known glaciers of Norway."

From the MORNING POST.

"It evidences in every page the scholarship of its author, the liberality of his judgment, the fertility of his fancy, and that happy disposition 'which out of all the lovely things he sees extracts emotions beautiful and new.'

MONT BLANC AND CHAMOUNI.

Just published, price 5s. with Maps,

THE TOUR OF MONT

BLANC

AND OF MONTE ROSA.

By JAMES D. FORBES, D.C.L.

Author of 'Norway and its Glaciers,' &c. &c.

ALBERT SMITH.

"An admirable Edition; and the Map of the Mer de Glace most correct and valuable."

ECONOMIST.

"The book is as entertaining as the best novel."

ATLAS.

"As a guide for visitors to the districts described, and as an interesting book of scientific, and withal popular, travel, this work, in its new and compendious form, cannot fail to take a high place; and we are glad to see it made generally accessible."

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN & CO., and all Booksellers.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his Printing-office, No. 4, Took's Court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Paul's, Ludgate Hill, and published by JOHN FLEMING, of No. 14, Wellington-street, North, in the said county. Publisher, at No. 14, Wellington-street, North; sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. BELL & BRADBURY, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 25, 1855.